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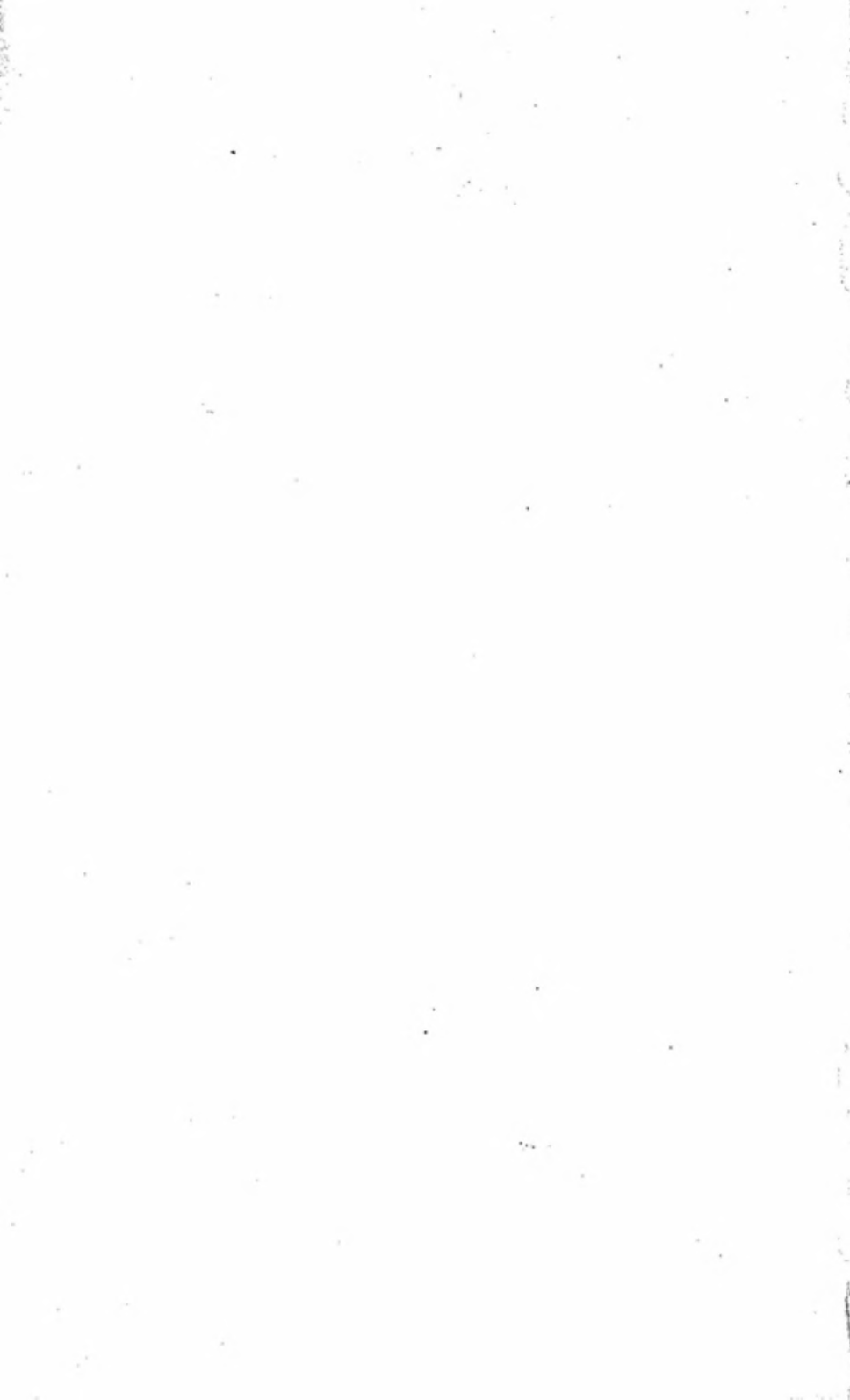
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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF EDINBURGH,
AND OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
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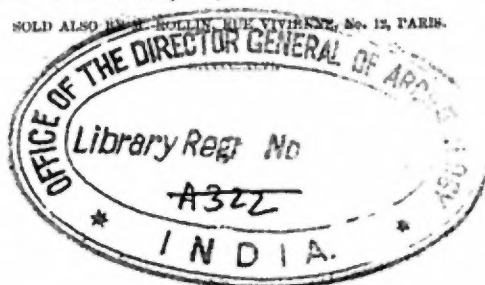
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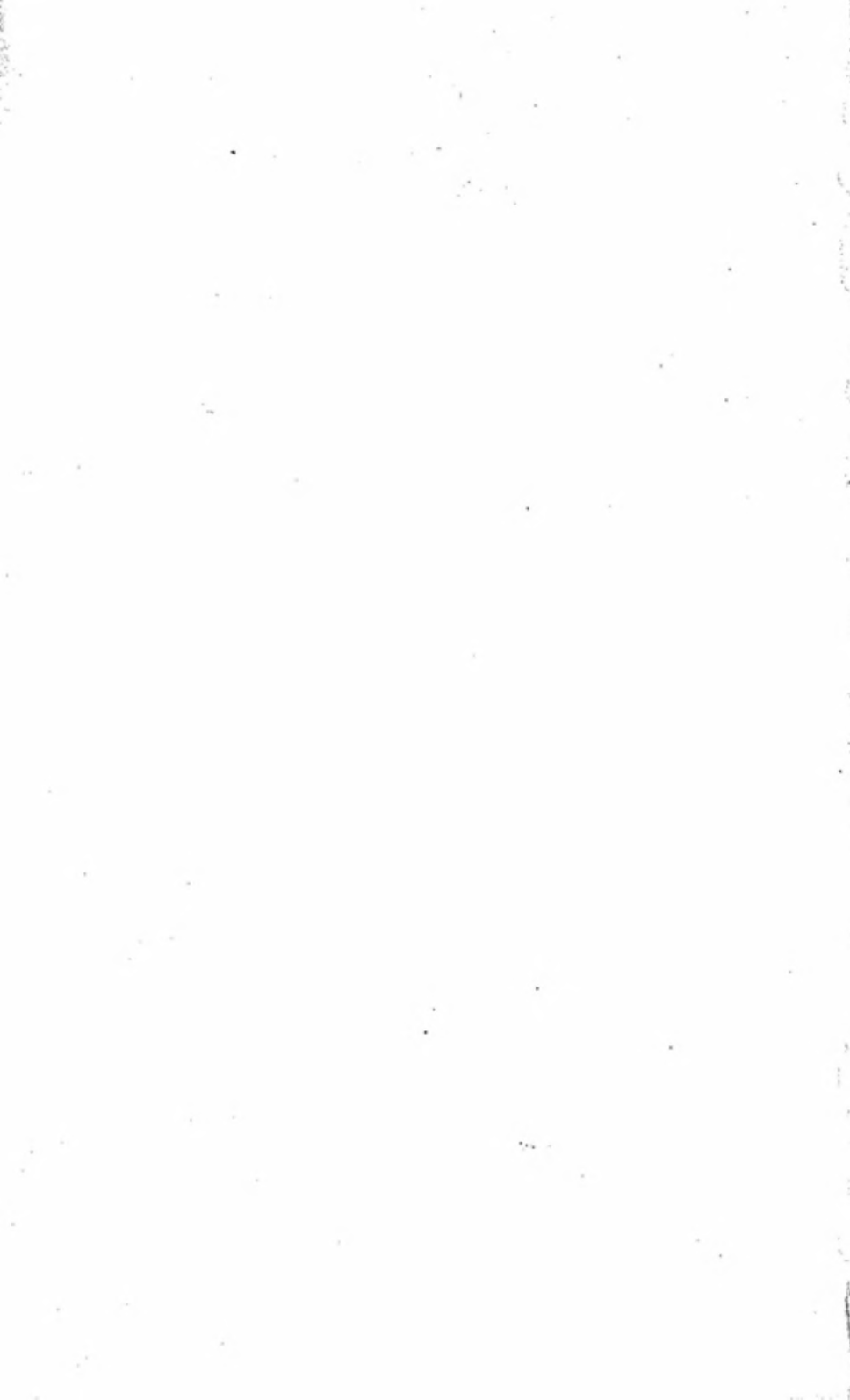
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ERRATA.

P. 212, in note 6, line 4, erase the word "*and*" after "*cloth*."

P. 216, note 11, line 6 from bottom, for "*mobogs*," read "*moboys*."

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.



I.

CURIOUS FOREIGN STERLING.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a drawing, and sealing-wax impression of a curious silver coin (weight, 22 grains), which, with a few others, some foreign sterlings, and some short-cross pennies of our disputed Henry, I purchased about four years since from a travelling country-peddler, who obtained them either in this, or some of the adjoining counties.

It is, I think, evidently struck in imitation of the short-cross pennies of our disputed Henry.

It bears, on the obverse, a very rude head and hand, with a key like a sceptre, and with the legend, "SANCIT' PETR' ;" and on the reverse, the double short-cross, and pellets, exactly similar to our Henry, with the legend around, "+ CONRADVS EP," meaning, I conclude, "*Conradus Episcopus.*"

If, therefore, some of your learned correspondents, or some of the members of the Numismatic Society (as references are not easily to be had here, with us, provincials), can point out *where*, and *when*, Conradus was bishop, this coin might, in some degree, assist towards the exact appropriation of the short-cross pennies of our still more than

ever disputed Henry, of which it appears certainly to be struck in imitation (as the Flemish sterlings were afterwards of the pennies of our Edwards), and most probably at a contemporary period.¹ Believe me, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

EDWARD HOARE.

P.S.—The drawing of the coin has been taken by Mr. Lindsay; and I must also add, on comparison, with the most faithful accuracy.

Cork, May 20, 1845.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

II.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL GREEK COINS.

(*Tenth Notice.*)

BY H. P. BORRELL, ESQ.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 24th, 1845.]

DALISANDUS IN LYCAONIA.

ΑΥ. Κ.Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ CEB. Laureated head of Philip, senior, to the right.

R.—ΔΑΛΙΚΑΝΔΕΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΑΥΚΑΟ. Naked figure of Hercules standing, a club in his right hand. Æ. 7.

This is the only coin known of the town of Dalisandus. It is not only interesting as being unique, but equally so on account of the legend, which marks the position of the city to have been in the province of Lycaonia. ΔΑΛΙΚΑΝΔΕΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΑΥΚΑΟ, *The community of the Dalisandians of Lycaonia.*

¹ There was a Conrad, bishop of Metz, in the reign of our Henry the Third, by whom it may have been issued. We should have attributed it, however, to Conrad of Cologne, at about the same period, if it had borne the style of *Archbishop*.—ED. NUM. CHRON.

Cellarius¹ describes Dalisandus as an ancient city of Cappadocia; the Synecdemus of Hierocles assigns it to Isauria; and Ptolemy² places it in Armenia, in the præfecture of Cataonia. Some authors have considered, that the Lalassis of Pliny,³ and the Lalassandus of Stephanus, were the same as Dalisandus. This opinion may be true with regard to Lalassandus; but the existence of Lalassis is testified by ancient coins which are well known.

Those who place Dalisandus in Isauria, may not be incorrect, as Isauria itself, according to Strabo,⁴ was included in Lycaonia. τῆς δὲ Λυκαονίας ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Ἰσαυρικὴ. *Lycaoniæ etiam est etiam Isaurica ad ipsum Taurum.* In fact, the limits of these provinces, as well as most others of the Lesser Asia, are very ill defined.

The present coin, which was struck under the emperor Philip the elder, bears on the reverse a naked figure of Hercules in a standing position, his club resting on the ground, in every way similar to the same god on the coin which I have given in these notices to the Lycian city Balbura. It was brought to me from Iconium, in Lycaonia, in 1828, and is now in the British Museum.

CORACESIUM, IN CILICIA.

KAICAP IOYA. OYΕΠΟC MAΞIMOC. Naked head of Maximus to the right.

R.—KOPAKHICICTΩN. Figure helmeted, standing; a patera in the right hand, and the hasta in the left. Æ. 9½.

(British Museum, from my cabinet.)

Coracesium being situated on the confines of Lycia, Cilicia, and Pamphylia, it is not extraordinary that geogra-

¹ Geogr. Ant. lib. iii. cap. 6.

² Lib. v. cap. 7., written *Dacisandus* in some texts of this author, but wrongly. See Wilberg's edition. Essendæ, 1844.

³ Lib. v. cap. 10.

⁴ Lib. xii. p. 568.

phers assign it sometimes to one or to the other of these provinces. Strabo⁵ speaks of it as a fortress of considerable strength, upon a rugged mountain in Cilicia Trachea. It was used by Diodotus, surnamed Tryphon, as a dépôt for arms, when he revolted against Antiochus, king of Syria. Pliny⁶ designates it as a city on the western frontier of Cilicia.

The coins of Coracesium are rarely met with. The present of Maximus, differs from the few already described.

MALLUS, IN CILICIA.

S. VALEN. OSTIL. MES. QUINTUM (very barbarous characters). Radiated head of Messius Quintus to the right.

R.—MALLO COLON..... The genius of the city seated on a rock, veiled; at her feet, two river-gods; on each side, a Roman standard; on the one S, on the other C. Æ. 9.

Historians have neglected to inform us that Mallus ever received a Roman colony; and this is the only coin which establishes the fact. Its authenticity is indubitable; but the fabric, and the legend on either side, are remarkably barbarous. In 1836, this curious coin passed from my cabinet into that of J. R. Stuart, Esq.

OLBA, IN CILICIA.

No. 1.—AYTO. KAI. AOY. AYPII. OYHPOC CE.—Laureated head of Lucius Verus, to the right.

R.—..... ANTΩNIANΩN OABEΩN. The figures of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, both habited in the toga, standing, joining right hands; one holds a scroll in his left hand; in the field, OMONOIA; on exergue, some indistinct letters. Æ. 9. (*Royal Collection at Paris, from my cabinet.*)

⁵ Lib. xiv. p. 668.

⁶ Lib. v. cap. 26. See Forbiger, Handbuch der alten Geographie, ii. p. 278, for farther notices of this place.

2.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙC. ΜΑΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CΕΒ. Laureated head of Caracalla, to the right.

Ρ.—ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤ. ΟΑΒΕΩΝ ΜΗ. ΚΗ. Jupiter sitting, to the left; a globe in his extended right hand, surmounted by a figure of Victory crowning him with a wreath; the long sceptre held perpendicularly in his left hand.
—Æ. 9.—(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Excepting a unique colonial coin published by Sestini,⁷ the preceding are the only coins known of Olba. The first, struck under the emperor Lucius Verus, offers on the reverse the type of concord between that emperor and M. Aurelius.

The more important of the two is that of Caracalla, on the reverse of which is the legend ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤ. ΟΑΒΕΩΝ ΜΗ. ΚΗ., which proves this city to be the same as that called Olbus by Strabo,⁸ and Olbasa by Ptolemy.⁹ The latter geographer informs us that it was the capital of Cetis, a small district of Cilicia; or Citis, according to Basil of Seleucia.¹⁰ As there can be hardly a doubt that the letters ΜΗ. ΚΗ. are intended for *Metropolis Cetidæ*, this coin has enabled us to determine the correct orthography of the name of the city, which has been transmitted to us in a corrupt manner, probably by the errors of copyists.

At Olba was a celebrated temple of Jupiter, of remote antiquity, said to have been founded by Ajax, brother of Teucer,¹¹ and of which the princes of the Kennati were high priests. The type of the coin alludes to the worship of that deity.

Olba was situated to the westward of that part of Cilicia, which, from the rugged nature of the country, was called Tracheotis, near the foot of the range of Taurus, on a branch of the Calycadnus.

⁷ Deser. dell Med. Gr. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 289, No. 1.

⁸ Lib. xix. p. 672.

⁹ Lib. v. cap. 8. See Forbiger, ii. p. 273.

¹⁰ Life of Thecla.

¹¹ Strabo, loc. cit.

CLIDES, INSULA.

The coin first published by Pellerin,¹² and subsequently by Mionnet,¹³ which was presumed to belong to the small island of Clides, near Cyprus, must be transferred to Chersonesus, in the island of Crete. The object those authors supposed to be a key, is merely a monogram composed of the letters XEP. Similar coins are constantly found in Crete, with others well known of Chersonesus. Clides must consequently renounce her claim to numismatic honours.

HYPAEPA, IN LYDIA.

ΝΕΡΩΝ ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ. Heads of Nero and Statilia Messalina, face to face, that of Nero laureated.

R.—ΓΑΙΟΥ ΗΡΕΜΕΝΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΙΝΟΥ. Juno Pronuba, standing front face.¹⁴ Æ. 7.—(*My cabinet.*)

The coins of Statilia Messalina, third wife of Nero, are of extreme rarity. One published by Haym,¹⁵ above one hundred and twenty years ago, struck at Ephesus, remains unique. A coin of Nero, however, lately published by Millingen,¹⁶ and probably struck at Nicæa, in Bithynia, has Messalina. On the reverse she is represented in a sitting position. Millingen remarks, and I coincide with him in opinion, that the two coins assigned to this empress by Sestini,¹⁷ struck at Ephesus and Thyatira, must be regarded with suspicion; that in particular of Thyatira, which reads ΣΤΑΤ. ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ. is unusual, and consequently more than doubtful.

¹² Rec. tom. iii. p. 53.

¹³ Tom. iii. p. 617, No. 45.

¹⁴ Mionnet, in his Suppt. vii. p. 511, No. 115, has published an imperfect coin, which he ascribes to Nero and Agrippina, under Apamea, in Phrygia. I have no doubt it is the same as mine.

¹⁵ Tess. Brit. tom. ii. pl. iv. No. 9.

¹⁶ Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins, p. 64. pl. iii. No. 38.

¹⁷ Lett. Num. t. iv. p. 112, and p. 123. Mionnet, Suppt. t. vi. p. 129, No. 341, and Suppt. vii. p. 446, No. 594.

My coin, which is in fine preservation, offers a remarkable peculiarity in the orthography of the name of the empress, which reads *Mesallina*, instead of *Messalina*. The reverse presents a figure of Juno Pronuba, which is the prevailing type on the money of Hypaepa.

I find Mionnet has described a coin of Nero of this city, which he reads ΓΡΙΟΥ ΗΡΙΕΠΠΟΛ,¹⁸ and another with ΗΡΙΕΠΠΟΛ.¹⁹ I am of opinion that they are both incorrect, and should be read like mine, ΓΑΙΟΥ ΗΡΙΕΠΠΟΛ.

BLAUNDUS, IN LYDIA.

ΟΥΕΠΑΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕΒ. Laureated head of Vespasianus, to the right

R.—ΒΛΑΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΦΟΙΝΙΞ. Apollo, in female attire, standing; a lyre resting on a column in his left hand; the *plectrum* in his right. Æ. 6. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

A similar coin to this is published in Wiczay,²⁰ incorrectly described as follows:—

ΟΥΕΠΑΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕΒΑCΤΟC. Head laureated, sm.

R.—ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ, in area, ΦΟΙΝΙ. ΠΡΙΜΩΔΙΟC (ΠΡnex). Apollo Stolatus sm. standing, with a *plectrum*. S. *lyram columnæ impositam*.

Unable to explain the last two words on the reverse, ΦΟΙΝΙ ΠΡΙΜΩΔΙΟC, Sestini²¹ proposed reading ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΗΡΟ. ΑΥΔΙΟC. My coin, which is in perfect preservation, serves to rectify both those errors. It is also worthy of

¹⁸ Tom. iv. p. 52. No. 273.

¹⁹ Suppt. tom. vii. p. 357, No. 180.

²⁰ Mus. Hederv. t. i. p. 241.

²¹ Lett. e Diss. Num. t. vi. p. 78. tab. 2. fig. 4. Mionnet, Suppt. vii. p. 330, No. 74.

remark, that the name of the city is written here ΒΑΑΟΥΝ-ΔΕΩΝ, the only instance, I believe, yet observed on the numerous coins of this city.

HYRCANIA, IN LYDIA.

Naked head of Mercury, to the right; the caduceus over his shoulder.

R.—ΥΡΚΑΝΩΝ. Serpent entwined round a staff. Æ. 4.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Hyrkania was probably the chief resort of the descendants of a colony of Hyrcanians, who were established in that part of Lydia by the Persians, which from them was called Hyrcanus-Campus. At a later date they were joined by some Macedonians, when, collectively, they took the name of "*Hyrcani-Macedones*."²² But although the city of Hyrcania is not mentioned by ancient geographers, we may presume, from a passage in Livy,²³ that it was not far distant from Thyatira; and this opinion is strengthened by the resemblance of some of its coins to these, not only of Thyatira, but of the neighbouring towns of Acrasus and of Attalia.

The type on the reverse of my coin alludes to the worship of Æsculapius, whose symbols prevail upon most of the few coins of this city which have reached us.

MAEONIA, IN LYDIA.

No. 1.—ΔΗΜΟC ΜΑΙΟ. Juvenile male head.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΙΕ. ΖΗΝΩΝΟC ΠΥ. Jupiter Ætophorus standing, in the field; ΤΩ in monogram, and the letter Δ.
Æ. 5.—(*My cabinet.*)

On this unpublished coin of Maconia, we find the letters

²² Strabo, lib. xiii. p. 629. Pliny, lib. v. cap. 29. Tacitus Annal. lib. iii. cap. 47.

²³ Lib. xxxvii. cap. 38.

ΙΕ, abbreviation for *Ἱερεύς*, *priest*, which precedes the name of Zenon. This is a further proof that the priesthood were eligible to municipal offices, or to the magistracy.

No. 2.—ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. Naked bearded head of Hercules, to the left.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Omphale standing, with the attributes of Hercules. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

Similar devices of Hercules and Omphale occur on a coin of this city in Christopher Ramus,²⁴ but accompanied with a different magistrate's name.

No. 3.—Α. Κ. ΑΥΡ. ΒΗΡΟC. Naked head of Verus to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΚΥΙΝΤΟΥ ΑΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus, standing. Æ. 8.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

4.—ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Α. CΕΠ. CΕΥΗΡΟC ΠΕΡΤΙΝ. Laureated head of Sept. Severus, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΙΟΥΔΙΑ.....ΟΥΑ.....ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. Bacchus, crowned with ivy, clad in a loose tunic, holding the thyrsus; he is seated on a highly ornamented car drawn by two centaurs, one holding a club in each hand, the other a long torch. Æ. 10.

(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

This last has almost the dimensions of a medallion, and is of elegant fabric. The subject refers to the worship of Bacchus, and probably commemorates some procession connected with his mysteries. The Lydians, as well as the Carians and Phrygians, were devotedly attached to this deity.

PHILADELPHIA, IN LYDIA.

ΓΑΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Naked head of Caligula, to the right; behind, a star.

R.—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗC ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟ. Heads, side by side, of Julia and Agrippina. A palm branch behind. Æ 4. - (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Another, like the above, but without the magistrate's

²⁴ Cat. Mus. Vet. Reg. Daniae, t. i. p. 277, No. 1.

name, is published by Mionnet;²⁵ the star behind the head of the emperor is also seen upon his Roman silver coinage. The palm branch which accompanies the sisters, Julia and Agrippina, probably alludes to public games which had been celebrated at the expense of the Philadelphians, in honour of the imperial family, during the magistracy of Ermogenes.

SAETTENI, IN LYDIA.

No. 1.—CAITTAI. Turreted female head to the right.

R.—CAITTHNΩN. Hercules naked; club across his shoulder, dragging after him the dog Cerberus. Æ. 4.

(*My cabinet.*)

The twelfth and last of the labours of Hercules is seldom represented on ancient coins, and is new on those of Saetteni. Caves existed in Asia, as well as at Taenarus, from whence, it is said, Hercules brought away Cerberus. One is mentioned near Heraclea, in Pontus, at a place called Acherusius.²⁶

2.—ΙΕΡΑ CYNKAHTOC. Juvenile female head.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΤΤΑΑΙΑΝΟΥ ΥΟΥ. ΙΠ...ΑΡΧ. Α. ΤΟ. Β. CAITTHNΩN. Cybele seated; in her extended right hand, a patera; a lion at her feet. Æ. 12.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

All the autonomous coins that have reached us of this city are small. The most interesting feature of the present is its size. It was, however, no doubt struck during the Roman domination, probably in the reign of Gordian, as the same archon's name is repeated on a medallion of that emperor, cited by Vaillant.

3.—Beardless and naked head of Hercules, his club over his shoulder.

R.—CAITTHNΩN. Isis standing; the *sistrum* in her right hand, and the *calathus* in her left. Æ. 4.

(*My cabinet, and British Museum.*)

²⁵ Tom. iv. p. 101, No. 554.

²⁶ Xenoph. Anab. lib. vi.

It would appear that in Asia, as well as in Italy, there was a period when the worship of the Egyptian deities, Isis and Serapis, enjoyed great favour. In Asia, particularly, it seems to have been simultaneously and widely adopted; for we find constant allusion to it upon numerous coins of a large number of cities in the provinces of Caria, Lydia, and Phrygia, all apparently issued at about the same period of time.

No. 4.—ΦΑΥΚΤΕΙΝΑ ΚΕΒΑΚ. Head of the younger Faustina, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΤΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙΤΤΗΝΩΝ. Naked figure of Apollo leaning against a column, a laurel branch in his right hand. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

Faustina, the younger, now appears on the coins of Saetteni for the first time. On the reverse is Apollo Daphnephorus, which occurs again on a coin of Crispina, published by Haym, and as they are both exactly alike, it is probable they represent some celebrated statue which ornamented the city.

SARDES, IN LYDIA.

The small silver coin assigned to this city by Mionnet (*Suppt. vii. p. 411, No. 421*), belongs to Maronea, in Thrace. We are consequently still without silver money of Sardes, excepting the Cistophori.

SILANDUS, IN LYDIA.

No. 1.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΚ ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Laureated head of Domitianus, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΟΦΙΛΟΥ ΚΙΑΝΔ... Pallas standing; a *patra* in her right hand, a long spear in her left; behind her, a shield. Æ. 5.

(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΚ. Laureated bust of Caracalla, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ...ΟΥ...ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΡ. Α. ΤΟ. Β. ΚΙΑΝ-
ΔΕΩΝ. Pallas and Fortune standing opposite to each
other. Æ. 12. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

These coins of Silandus are remarkable: that of Domitianus on account of its being earlier than any imperial coin of this city yet known; that of Caracalla for its magnitude. From the legend on this last, we learn that it was struck under Apollonius, whilst vested with the functions of senior archon of the Silandians for the second time.

TEMENOTHYRAE, IN LYDIA.

No. 1.—ΔΗΜΟC ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Juvenile male head, to the right.

R.—ΜΑΡΚΟC ΑΡΧ. Α. ΤΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΥCΙ. Pallas seated; a Victory in her right hand, a lance in her left; leaning on a shield. Æ. 9.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

2.—ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Juvenile female head, to the right.

R.—ΚΟΝΕΑΙΑΝ ΤΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΥCΙ. The god Lunus standing; a globe in one hand, the hasta in the other. Æ. 6.

(*Same cabinet, from same.*)

3.—ΤΗΜΕΝΟC ΟΙΚΙCΤΗC. Naked profile of Temenus, to the right.

R.—ΜΑΡΚΟC ΑΡΧ. Α. ΤΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΥCΙ. Lunus, as last. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

A coin of the same size, and type on the obverse as No. 1., is published by Mionnet, from the Rev. Mr. Arundell's collection. They were both brought to Smyrna from a place called *Oushak*, near to which most of the coins of Temenothyrae that have come under my notice have been found. This may lead us to conclude, that the city must have been situated somewhere in that neighbourhood. It is not in my power to determine what is intended by the legend ΔΗΜΟC ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Does it denote an alliance between a city, Flaviopolis and Temenothyrae? I rather imagine, that at some particular period

the people of this city may have adopted the name, or rather surname of Flaviopolitans, in honour of the family of Vespasian; another example of which we have with Cretia, or Cratia, in Bithynia.

On the obverse side of No. 3, we find the profile of Temenus, the founder of the city, with the legend TIMENOC OIKICTHC, instead of KTICTHC, as on others published by Mionnet and Eckhel.

THYATIRA, IN LYDIA.

Cista, or mystic chest of Bacchus, out of which protrudes a serpent, the whole encircled by a wreath of ivy.

R.—Two serpents entwined; between them a bow and quiver, in the field; to the left, ΘΥΑ; above, a thunderbolt; on the right, a small female head; in the field are detached letters, B. A. B., and EY. AR. 8.

(*Royal collection at Paris, from my cabinet.*)

Here we have another city to add to the list of those which struck these mysterious coins, known by the name of *cistophori*. Like that struck at Smyrna, which I have described in a former notice, it is unique. This of Thyatira is the more remarkable, as there exists no other silver money of this city.

TRALLES, IN LYDIA.

No. 1 —Lion's skin on a club; within a wreath of oak leaves.

R.—TPAA. IIPT. Bunch of grapes and vine leaves; in the field, a cornucopia. AR. 5. 91½ grs.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

2.—Another; in the field, on reverse, a small female figure. AR. 5. 90 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—Lion's skin on a club; within a wreath of oak leaves.

R.—TPAA. Bunch of grapes. AR. 3. 45 grs. (*My cab.*)

Sestini²⁷ publishes a coin a little different from No. 3.

²⁷ Descriz. dell Med. Gr. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 327, No. 24. tab. xxv. fig. 6. Mionnet, Suppt. vii. p. 461, No. 658.

Those under Nos. 1 and 2 are quite new. They must be ranged with the same class of coins as that I have given to Ephesus in a preceding notice, that is, a subdivision of the eistophorus. The weight, 90 to 91 grs., corresponds to the half, as does No. 3, of 45 grains, to the quarter of that coin. It is only of late years that numismatists have been aware of the existence of these subdivisions of the eistophorus. As upon the larger coin, so there appears to have been a peculiar type adopted for the subdivisions, by the unanimous consent of all the cities which struck this species of money.

ACCILAEUM, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Laureated head of Gordianus Pius, to the right.

R.—ΑΚΚΙΑΑΕΩΝ. Victory on a globe; a laurel crown in her right hand, a palm branch in her left. Æ. 7.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

2.—Legend, and head like the preceding.

R.—ΑΚΚΙΑΑΕΩΝ. Lunus, or Mensis, standing; his left foot placed on the prow of a galley; a conical-shaped stone, or pine-apple, in one hand, and the hasta in the other. Æ. 7. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

When I first noted these coins in the year 1831, before they passed into the collection of the British Museum, Mionnet²⁸ had not then published the coin which nearly resembles my No. 2. I find I have copied the legend on both; ΑΚΚΙΑΑΕΩΝ, *Accilacum*; whilst Mionnet reads on that he cites, ΑΚΚΙΑΑΕΩΝ, or *Accillea*. As I retained no impressions of these coins, I am unable to say, at this distant period, whether my version be the correct one. This I remember, that they were both in the finest state of

²⁸ Suppl. tom. vii. p. 481, Nos. 1 and 2.

preservation, and therefore I can hardly believe myself mistaken.²⁹

Accilaeum (as I shall still call it), is probably the same as the Arcelium of the itinerary of Antoninus, placed by that authority between Dorylaeum and Germa, in Phrygia Salutaris. This position is well implied by the fabric of the coins. I have in my possession a coin of Acmonia, and another of Bruzus, struck under the same emperor, on both of which the head of the emperor appears to have been engraved by the same artist, or even struck from the same dye as those of Accilaeum. In every instance, the letter C, terminating the name ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC, is carried out in the field, for the want of room to complete the legend.

ALIA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΔΗΜΟC. Juvenile male head, to the left.

R.—ΑΔΙΗΝΩΝ. Apollo, standing; quiver over his shoulder, bending a bow. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head of Gordianus Pius, to the right.

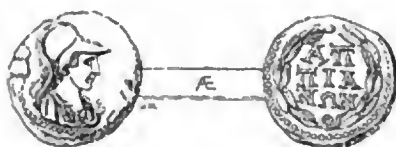
R.—ΑΔΙΗΝΩΝ. Tetrastyle temple. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

Both autonomous and imperial coins of Alia are scarce. The two preceding offer nothing remarkable, excepting their being unedited.

APAMEA, IN PHRYGIA.

Mionnet (in his Suppt. vii. p. 511, No. 155), has erroneously ascribed to Apamea, a coin bearing the heads, as he presumes, of Nero and Agrippina. I have not the least doubt it is the same as that of Nero and Statilia Messalina, which I have classed to Hypaepa, in Lydia, in these notices.

²⁹ On referring to the coins themselves in the British Museum, we find Mr. Borrell's reading to be correct.—E.D.



APPIA,³⁰ IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Helmeted bust of Pallas, to the right.

R.—ΑΠΠΙΑΝΩΝ. Inscribed in three lines, occupying the whole of the field, within a wreath of laurel. Æ. 4.
(*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΒΟΥΑΗ. Veiled female head, to the right.

R.—ΕΠ. ΑΝ... Ι. ΑΡΧ. ΑΠΠΙΑΝΩΝ. Naked figure of Bacchus, standing; cantharus in right hand, and thyrsus in left.³¹ Æ. 4.
(*Cabinet of M. Fontana, at Trieste.*)

The Appiani are mentioned by Pliny,³² as well as the city of Appia, which was situated in Phrygia Pacatiana, and belonged to the *conventus*, of which Synnada was the chief city. It was a bishopric in the seventh century, as we find the name of Peter, bishop of Appia, who assisted at the sixth general council held at Constantinople in the year 680–81.

No coins of Appia are mentioned by any numismatic writer. The two present offer nothing remarkable. The style of their execution, and their types, assimilate them to

³⁰ The position of this city was discovered in December 1843, by M. Philip le Bas, member of the French Institute, employed on a scientific mission by his government. This gentleman kindly communicated to me the following note:—"Appia s'appelle aujourd'hui *Abia*. C'est un village à dix milles à l'O. N. O. de Gædjelar, village à environ 10 heures à l'O. de Kutaya dans la vallée d'Altentasch." M. le Bas found at Gædjelar a mile-stone, on which he read, ΑΠΟ. ΑΠΠΙΑC

M

³¹ It is remarkable that this rare coin has never been published, as twelve years have now elapsed since I took an impression from it at Trieste.


³² Lib. iv. cap. xxix.

the money of other cities in the same province. The archon's name on No. 2 is unfortunately illegible.

ATTUDA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Turreted female head to the right.

R.—ATTOYΔΔΕΩΝ (*sic.*)

 Naked figure of Apollo, standing, leaning on a column, holding out an arrow in his right hand.
AR. 4. 53¹/₁₀.

2.—ΔΗΜΟC ATTOYΔΕΩΝ. Bearded head, to the right.

R.—ΑΟ....ΤΑΜ....Apollo standing, front face; a bow in one hand, and a laurel branch in the other. Æ. 4.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

3.—ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΟΥ. CEN. CΕΥΗΡΟC ΠΕΡ. Laureated head of Sept. Severus, to the right.

R.—ΑΥΤΟΚ. ΚΑΙ. Α....ΑΤΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ. The emperor on horseback, at full speed, hurling a javelin; below, two captives. Æ. 11. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

4.—ΑΥ. Κ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Radiated head of Gallienus, to the right.

R.—ΑΠΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ (*sic.*) Cybele, standing, front face, between two lions. Æ. 9. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

The Ecclesiastical Notices alone mention Attuda as a city of Phrygia, but its site is unknown. The coins, both autonomous and imperial, are numerous, and many of their types, on those cited by Haym, Vaillant, Pellerin, and Sestini, are highly interesting.

Hitherto, however, we were without any coins of Attuda in silver. In fact, with the exception of a very few cities of Lesser Asia, but more particularly those of the provinces of Caria, Lydia, and Phrygia, silver coins are scarcely ever found. No. 1, which is of that metal, consequently merits attention. There is nothing particular, however, in the types. The obverse presents us with a head of Cybele, or perhaps the genius of the city; and on the reverse is Apollo, leaning on a column. Both these representations are of frequent occurrence on the coins of this country. The variations in the orthography adopted in writing the

name of this town on these coins is singular. We have ΑΤΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ, ΑΥΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ, and ΑΤΤΟΥΔΔΕΩΝ. The two latter forms appear to be the exceptions, the first reading being the only one observed upon all the coins hitherto published.

BEUDOS *vetus*, IN PHRYGIA.

....ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head of Hadrian, to the right.

R.—ΒΕΥΔΗΝΩΝ ΑΑ.....Apollo standing, naked; a lyre in his left hand, a laurel branch in his right. Æ. 5.

Ptolemy places Beudos in Pamphylia; but from Livy³³ it would appear to have been situated in Phrygia. In describing the march of the Consul Manlius against the Gallo-Grecians, the historian says, that, after entering the plain of Metropolis from Aporis, he marched to Synnada, and then to Beudos-vetus, from which it was distant but five miles. The following day he went to Anabura, the next to the sources of the Alandrus, and the next to Abassus, which brought him to the frontiers of the Tolis-toboi. This is positive evidence of the position of Beudos being in Phrygia.

The coin described above is unique. Its preservation is indifferent, but there remains sufficient of the legend, fortunately, to read the name of the city on the one side, and that of the emperor under whom it was struck on the other. The type is the often repeated subject of Apollo *Daphnephorus*, to whose worship in Phrygia we have had frequent occasion to refer in these notices. From my collection, this rare coin passed in 1831 into that of the British Museum.

BRIANA, IN PHRYGIA.

Head of Serapis.

R.—ΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Isis standing; the *Sistrum* in one hand, and a small vase in the other. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

³³ Lib. xxxviii. cap. 15.

A coin in every respect the same as the present is published by Sestini.³⁴ I have introduced it anew, on account of Mionnet³⁵ having accompanied his description of it with a sign of doubt, expressing an opinion that the legend might have been imperfect, and that ΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ was merely the termination of a longer name. My coin being genuine, and in perfect condition, the legend being circular, and occupying the whole of the circumference of the coin, proves Sestini's classification to be correct.

BRUZUS, IN PHRYGIA.

Head of a Bacchante, crowned with ivy, to the right.

R.—ΒΡΟΥΣΗΝΩΝ. Mercury, standing; a purse in his right hand, and the caduceus in his left; a small animal at his feet. Æ. 4½. (*My cabinet.*)

The present coin is the only autonomous one yet assigned to Bruzus. Among the imperial coins hitherto published, none occur anterior to the reign of the emperor Antoninus Pius. The types on either side offer nothing remarkable. They are often repeated on the money of this province.

CADI, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right.

R.—ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Bacchus standing; the cantharus in one hand, and the thyrsus in the other. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΟΥΙ. ΓΑΛΛΟC CEB. Laureated head of Gallus, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ Δ. ΚΑΡΙΑΗΜΟΥ ΑΝΑΜΟΥ (?) ΤΟ Β. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ.

The Ephesian Diana in a temple. Æ. 11.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

We are informed by ancient authors, that the Cadoenians, who were partly of Macedonian origin, possessed a large tract of country, that extended over more than one

³⁴ Lett. tom. ix. p. 59.

³⁵ Tom. iv. p. 244, No. 300.

division of Phrygia. Their principal city, Cadi, is mentioned by Hierocles, and the Ecclesiastical Notices. The coins of Cadi are numerous. The two described above offer new types.

CADI AND AEZANI, IN PHRYGIA.

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΣΕΒΑC... Laureated head of Domitianus to the right.

R.—ΔΗΜΟC ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ ΔΗΜΟC ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. The Cadoenians and the Aezani represented by two females standing, wearing turreted crowns, and joining hands. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

This coin of Domitianus, as we learn from the legend on the reverse, was struck to commemorate an alliance between the people of Cadi and the Aezani. An instance of an alliance between the former city and Gordus Julia, is noticed by Sestini³⁶ on a coin of Caracalla.

CHOTIS, CIBYRAE REX.

Naked head of Hercules to the right, a club across his shoulder.

R.—B. ΧΟΤ. Lion walking. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

Sestini, in his *Classes Générales*, cites a coin of this prince, but without either a description of the type, or any mention in what cabinet it is to be found. A fine specimen of this rare coin, which I have lately met with, enables me to rectify Sestini's omission.

CIDYESSUS, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ CΕΒΑCΘΗ. Head of Julia Domna to the right.

R.—ΚΙΔΥΗCCEΩΝ. Pallas standing; a shield resting on the ground in her right hand, and the *hasta* in her left. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

³⁶ Descr. Num. Vet. t. i. p. 458, and Lett Num. Cont. t. ix. p. 54, No. 31. Mionnet, t. iv. p. 252, No. 341, and Suppt. t. vii. p. 528, No. 226.

2.—MA. ΩΤΑ. CΕΟΥΗ.... Head of Otacilia Severa to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΤΟ. Β. ΚΙΔΥΗCΕΩΝ. Female sitting. Æ. 7. (*Same cabinet.*)

No coins of either Julia Domna or Otacilia Severa are published of Cidyessus. The magistrate, Marcus, appears on a coin of the two Philips in Mionnet.³⁷ He is there designated as "archon."

CLANNUDA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.— Juvenile male head, wearing a helmet of a peculiar form.

R.—ΚΛΑΝΝΟΥΔΕΩΝ. A bull butting. Æ. 4.

2.—Laureated head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ΚΛΑΝΝΟΥΔΕΩΝ. Female standing, front face, wearing the *modius*; a veil, suspended from behind, descends to her feet; the whole within a wreath of oak leaves. Æ. 3.

The only mention of Clannuda is in the Peutinger Table, where it is written "*Clanuda*," and placed on the route from Dorylæum to Philadelphia. On the obverse of No. 1, the type is rather disfigured, by being what is technically termed *double-struck*, which renders it difficult to explain the nature of the profile head which is there represented. The reverse is perfectly preserved, and the legend, being distinct, leaves no doubt as to the orthography of the name of the city as given above. The type presents that species of bull with a large hump on the shoulder, so often met with on coins of this part of Asia. This animal appears to have been an inhabitant of the plains, as it is seen on the coins of Magnesia in Ionia, Taba in Caria, and Cibyra in Phrygia, all cities situated in spots of extensive and well-watered level country.

³⁷ Suppt. vii. p. 539, No. 261.

Quite dissimilar is No. 2, which, judging from its fabric, seems to be the more ancient; but I am at a loss to denominate the female deity on the reverse. It appears to resemble, by the costume, the Juno Pronuba, as on some coins of Hypacpa, but it is equally possible it may have been intended for Cybele. Both these coins are unique, and Clannuda is a new city in numismatic geography. Both were originally in my possession. No. 1 passed into the British Museum in 1831, and No. 2 went to Paris a short time ago.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen the *Revue Numismatique* of Paris for July—August 1843, where I find that M. Longpérier has published the coin No. 2; by which I presume it has found its way into the national collection in the Royal Library. I find that Mr. L. reads the legend ΚΑΑΝΕΥΔΔΕΩΝ, or Clanudda, exactly as it is written in the *Peutinger Table*. As I have only a description of the coin, the plaster cast being too indistinct, I cannot decide whether my version be correct. I should rather think it so, as there can be no doubt that the reading of No. 1 is as I have transcribed it above.³⁹

COLOSSAE, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Radiated juvenile head to the right.

R.—ΚΟΑΟCCHINΩΝ. Æsculapius and Hygiea standing, with their respective attributes. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—M. AYΦHAIOC BHΠOC KAICAP. Young head of Marcus Aurelius to the right.

³⁹ On these questions of doubtful readings, we feel it desirable to refer to the coin, and perceive very clearly ΚΑΑΝΝΟΥΔΕΩΝ on it. But as the coin is *double struck*, and the Y is somewhat faint, and almost on the edge of the coin, this specimen *does not prove* that a Δ might not have followed the Y, and consequently that the reading may have been ΚΑΑΝΝΟΥΔΔΕΩΝ.—ED.

R.—ΕΑΚΕΤΩΝ ΑΡΧΩΝ ΚΟΛΟCCHΝΩΝ. Diana, huntress, drawing an arrow from a quiver, suspended from her shoulder, with her right hand, and holding a bow in her left. Æ. 7. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

According to Pliny and Xenophon, Colossæ held eminent rank among the cities of Phrygia. Its inhabitants were also some of the first to embrace Christianity; and they enjoyed the high favour of having an epistle of the Apostle Paul addressed to them.

The coins of Colossæ are much scarcer than might be expected from its importance. Cities of much less note offer a more extensive series. The types of the two preceding are new, but they require no explanation.

COTIAEUM, IN PHRYGIA.

ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΚΟΤΙΑΕΙΩ. Laureated head of Vespasian.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΥ. Bacchus standing, the cantharus in his right hand, and the thyrsus in his left. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

A smaller coin of this emperor is published by Mionnet, struck at Cotiæum, with the same magistrate's name, "*Claudius Secundus*," but with a figure of Jupiter on the reverse.

DIOCCOLEA, IN PHRYGIA.

I consider it proved beyond doubt, that Diococlea had no existence in ancient geography, except in the imagination of Sestini. The coin attributed to it by him belongs to Ocolea. (See my article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. III. p. 35.)

DIONYSOPOLIS, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Head of a Bacchante, crowned with ivy; behind, thyrsus.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟ. . ΜΕΝΕΚΗ. . ΒΙΑΝΟ. . . Bacchus in female attire; a bunch of grapes in his right hand, and the thyrsus in his left; at his feet, a leopard. Æ. 4.

(*My cabinet.*)

Neumann³⁹ first published a similar coin to this, and attributed it, as I have done, to Dionysopolis, the legend being less complete than mine, the first line showing only ΔΙΟΝΥΣ. Sestini⁴⁰ proposed to read ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ, and to class it to Eumenia. I have before me two fine specimens of this coin, and can assure the reader that there is no foundation for Sestini's hypothesis; and that my version of the legend, as given above, may be depended upon. In fact, on one of them a fragment of another letter is visible, and I can almost vouch for reading ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠ.

No. 2.—Head of Serapis to the right.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Mercury standing; a purse in his right hand, and caduceus in his left. Æ. 4.
(*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Naked head of Augustus.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟ Α...ΤΟΥ. Bacchus in female attire; something indistinct in his right hand, and the thyrsus in his left. Æ. 4.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

4.—ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Same head.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΥ. Same type as last. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ. Head of Julia Domna.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΧΑΡΗ Β. ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. Veiled figure of Ceres or Hecate standing front face; a torch in each hand; at her feet, a small human figure. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

6.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Laureated head of Caracalla.

R.—ΧΑΡΗ Β. ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. Jupiter *Ætophorus* standing. Æ. 10. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

³⁹ Pop. ii. 65. tab. ii. fig. 12. Mionnet, Suppt. t. vii. p. 552, No. 308.

⁴⁰ Descriz. dell Med. Ant. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 345, No. 2; and Cat. Mus. Hederv. No. 5464. tab. xxv. fig. 539. Mionnet, Suppt. vii. p. 563, No. 349.

The magistrate's name, XAPIZENON, No. 3, is probably the same as one in Sestini,⁴¹ which he erroneously reads ANIZEN.

On the reverses of Nos. 5 and 6, of Julia Domna, and her son Caracalla, we are informed that the sub-priest of Bacchus, Chares, had dedicated a statue of Hecate, and another of Jupiter, of which the figures on the respective coins are probably copies. Dedications of this kind are not unfrequent on ancient coins; but these are the first which have been ascribed to Dionysopolis. They are ably explained by the learned Eckhel,⁴² in his *Treatise de Numis Inscriptis ANEΘHKE*.

DOCIMÆUM, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—M. ΟΠΕΛ. ΜΑΚΡ. ΑΝΓΩΝ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟC Κ.
Naked head of Diadumenian.

R.—ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Hope standing. Æ. 7.
(My cabinet.)

2.—**LAB. TPANKYΛΛEINA C.** Head of Sabina Tranquilina to the right.

R—ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Female seated on a rock ; heads of barley in her hand ; a small figure of a river god at her feet. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*).

Neither Diadumenian or Tranquillina are frequently met with on imperial Greek coins. They are new of Docimæum.

EUMENIA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Female head to the left.

R.—MAN...ΠΙΡΟC. ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ, in fine lines, within a wreath of laurel. Æ. 4.

(British Museum, from my cabinet.)

⁴¹ Descr. dell. Med. Ant. Gr. del Mus. Hederv. t. ii. p. 343, No. 1. Mionnet, tom. vii. p. 553, No. 311.

⁴² Doct. Num. Vet. tom. iv. p. 368.

- 2.—ΣΕΒΑΣΤ. Naked head of Augustus.
 R.—ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΝΟΣ...ΛΟΠΑΕ... Tripod. Æ. 4.
(British Museum, from my cabinet.)
- 3.—ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Same head.
 R.—...ΑΔΕΡΙΟΣ ΖΜΕΡΤΟΡΙΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ. Bull butting.
 Æ. 4. *(My cabinet.)*
- 4.—ΑΥ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ ..Laureated head
 of Domitian to the right.
 R.—Μ. ΚΑ. ΟΥΑΔΕΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΡΧ...ΑCΙΑC.....ΤΟC.
 ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ. Amazon on horseback. Æ. 5.
(British Museum, from my cabinet.)
- 5.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Domitia.
 R.—ΒΑΣΣ . . . ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ. Female seated, holding a
patera. Æ. 4. *(Same cabinet, from same.)*
- 6.—ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head
 of Hadrian to the right.
 R.—ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. Fortune standing. Æ. 8.
(My cabinet.)
- 7.—ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Laureated head of Anto-
 ninus Pius.
 R.—ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. Bacchus in a car, drawn by
 two panthers; on one of the panthers is a small figure
 of Cupid; near the car, a figure playing on the lyre.
 Æ. 7. *(My cabinet.)*

In this series, No. 4 is remarkable on account of the extraordinary pretensions of the magistrate, "Marcus Claudius Valerianus," who assumes the title of "*Pontifex Asiæ.*" It occurs on another coin of the emperor Nero, published by Haym.⁴³ No. 7, on account of its beautiful fabric and graceful design, is also entitled to notice.

Hadrian is honored with the title of Olympius on No. 6, which he received from the Greeks for having completed the temple of Jupiter Olympus at Athens. The same epithet is repeated upon coins struck in his honor by several other Asiatic cities.

⁴³ Thes. Brit. tom. ii. p. 186. tab. iii. fig. 11. Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. tom. iii. p. 153.



GORDIUM, IN PHRYGIA.

Heads, side by side, of Apollo and Diana, both laureated; the latter with a quiver over her shoulder.

R.—ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Bow and quiver. AR. 1. Weight, 8 $\frac{7}{16}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

Gordium must not be confounded with Gordus, or Gordus-Julia. On the numerous series of coins which have descended to us of this latter city, we invariably read ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. It was also situated in Lydia, near Mount Sipylus, whereas Gordium was in the Hellespontine or Lesser Phrygia. Alexander, during his wars with Darius, entered Gordium from Celænæ, afterwards Apamea, and proceeded eastward to Aneyra. During his stay at Gordium, Alexander visited the celebrated temple which contained the renowned Gordian knot, the history of which, and the manner in which it was treated by the Macedonian hero, is too well known to require repeating.

The present coin may be presumed to be unique, none of Gordium having been published by numismatic authors. It is the more remarkable on account of its being in silver. In this metal, as has been frequently remarked, Phrygian coins are of excessive rarity. The type on both sides of this elegant little coin refers to the worship of Apollo and Diana. The twin-god and goddess are represented as usual, their heads, side by side, in profile. Both wear the laurel crown; and Diana, the uppermost, or more prominent figure, is recognised by the quiver over her shoulder.

HIERAPOLIS, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΦΑΒΙΟΣ ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ. Naked head of Augustus to the right.

R.—ΖΟΣΙΜΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΣ ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.....ΡΑΞ.
Bipennis. Æ. 4.

Seguin⁴⁴ has published a coin, with the same head and legend on the obverse as the above, but with a different reverse. Its singularity induced Eckhel⁴⁵ to doubt its authenticity. He says, "Singularis numulus apud Seguinum; ΦΑΒΙΟΣ Ο ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ. Caput Augusti nudum. R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΤΡ. ΦΩΝ, sine typo. *Lectio antica mihi oppido suspecto, idque eo magis, quod aliud non habemus in moneta Hierapolitarum exemplum inscripti in utraque superficie magistratus.*" My coin, which is of indubitable antiquity, and the legend perfectly genuine, will serve to dissipate all suspicion concerning that cited by Seguin. It remains to be seen whether the portrait be really that of Augustus. Perhaps it would be difficult to imagine, at that peculiar epoch, a Roman subject, be his rank ever so elevated, who would have dared to exhibit his portrait on any coin struck within the Roman dominions. There is, I believe, no second example of the kind. Neither have we any example (as Eckhel justly remarks) of a magistrate's name accompanying the portrait of the emperor. The coin, at all events, appears to have been struck during the reign of Augustus; for we find upon a coin of this emperor the same magistrate, *Philopatris*, in Sestini.⁴⁶

If we suppose that, instead of a portrait of Augustus, it should have been intended for that of some distinguished Roman; and admitting the magistrate, *Philopatris*, to be

⁴⁴ Select. Num. p. 99.

⁴⁵ Doct. Num. Vet. tom. iii. p. 156.

⁴⁶ Descr. p. 466, No. 10. Mionnet, Suppt. t. vii. p. 570, No. 384.

the same person mentioned on Sestini's coin of Augustus; it is evident that it is during this reign the individual must be sought for. History notices three persons of eminence named Fabius Maximus, who flourished within this specific period. The first, Paulus Fabius Maximus, of the family of Paulus A. Emilius, created consul in the year of Rome, 743; the second, Quintus Fabius Maximus, consul in the following year; and, lastly, Fabius Maximus, a favourite of Augustus, who was disgraced by that emperor for having divulged a secret, on account of which he committed suicide. How far either of these personages may have been in any manner connected with the town of Hierapolis, I am unable at present to determine; but having shown that *the coin is genuine*, I establish some foundation for future research, and leave the full explanation of this curious type to others.

HYRGALEA, IN PHRYGIA.

ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ. Laureated head of Alexander Severus to the right.

R.—ΥΡΓΑΛΕΩΝ. Apollo and Diana standing; below ΤΙ.
Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

Coins of Hyrgalea are scarce. There are none of Alexander Severus in Mionnet's work.

JULIA, IN PHRYGIA.

ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΙΜ. ΑΙΜΙΛΙΑΝΟΝ. Radiated head of Æmilianus to the right.

R.—ΑΡΧ. ΤΟ. Β. ΦΙΛΟΤΕΙΜΟ ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ. The god Lunus standing in a temple. Æ. 8.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Julia, we are informed by Pliny, belonged to the conventus of Cibyra. The effigy of Æmilianus is very uncommon on Greek coins. The present differs from

another of the same emperor in Mionnet. This coin is important, inasmuch as it proves that Cornelia Supera was the wife of Æmilianus,⁴⁷ and not of Trebonianus Gallus, or of Valerianus junior, as supposed by the older numismatists; for a coin struck in honor of this empress at Julia, is accompanied with precisely the same legend as on my coin, during the second magistrature of the archon Philoteimus.

LAODICEA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Bearded head of Jupiter.

R.—ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Lotus flower. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΖΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Two juvenile heads laureated, face to face.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΝ..... ΙΟΥ. ΖΗΝΩΝΟΣ. Jupiter Laodicæus standing; in the field, a monogram. Æ. 7.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

3.—ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Young head of Nero.

R.—ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟ ΤΟΥ ΖΗΝΩΝΟΣ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Tripod. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Laureated head of Domitianus, to the right.

R.—.....ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Mars in a temple. Æ. 7.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

5.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head as last.

R.—ΛΑΙΟΚ ΙΟΥΛΙΟ ΚΟΤΥΚ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. In five lines, within a wreath of oak leaves. Æ. 6.

(*Same cabinet, from same.*)

6.—Μ. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΚ ΒΗΡΟΚ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Naked head of M. Aurelius to the right.

R.—Π. ΚΑ. ΑΤΤΑΛΟΚ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Venus *Anadyomene* standing, arranging her tresses with both hands; in front, a dolphin; behind, a small figure of Cupid. Æ. 10. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

⁴⁷ Although Cornelia Supera is only known to us by means of coins, Eckhel had already admirably proved her to have been the wife of Æmilianus, from numismatic evidence alone. See *Doct. Num. Vet.* vol. vii. p. 375. Mr. Borrell's coin is, however, of importance, as tending to render Eckhel's proof even more complete.—ED.

7. —ANNIA ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΑΥΓ. CEB. (*sic.*) Head of Annia Faustina, third wife of Elagabalus, to the right.

R.—ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΔΟΜΓΑΤΙ (*sic.*) pro ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙ. Rome seated, leaning on a shield; a Victory in her right hand. Æ. 7½.

(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

Laodicea was noted for its opulence: nevertheless we possess no coins in the precious metals, excepting a few silver eistophori. Of copper, both autonomous and imperial are abundant. The seven coins described above are unedited, and some of them are not devoid of interest. No. 2 records an alliance between Laodicea and Smyrna, which is new. Nos. 4 and 5 are of Domitian. The former represents the rather unusual type of Mars in a temple; and the legend on the reverse of the latter is a repetition of another on a coin of his brother and predecessor Titus, already edited by Sestini. Vaillant has published a coin like No. 6 of M. Aurelius, but a degree smaller; and it is without the small figure of Cupid, which accompanies the goddess in mine. This coin is executed in a superior and masterly style, and is probably a copy from a picture or statue of Venus, the work of an artist of the first merit. Annia Faustina, whose effigy is represented on No. 7, is one of the rarest in the whole series of Roman empresses, and is new on the coins of Laodicea. She was the third wife of the emperor Elagabalus. The same type and legend occur again on a coin of this city, struck in honor of Julia Mæsa, grandmother of the emperor Elagabalus; and the same legend, with other types, is found on coins of Elagabalus and Caracalla, which are fully explained by Eckhel and others.

OCOCLEA, IN PHRYGIA.

See my notice on some coins of this city, in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. III. p. 35.

OTRUS, IN PHRYGIA.

ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΚΕΒΑΚ. Laureated head of Julia Domna.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΝΙΓΡΕΝΟΥ ΟΤΡΟΗΝΩΝ ΑΡΧ. Jupiter standing; a laurel crown in one hand, and a long sceptre in the other; an eagle at his feet. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

Excepting a single autonomous coin, we have no others of Otrus but those struck for the family of Sept. Severus. The present differs from any before edited by the title of "Archon," given to Nigrenus.

PHILOMELIUM, IN PHRYGIA.

Cista, or mystic chest of Bacchus, out of which protrudes a serpent, the whole within a wreath of ivy.

R.—Two serpents interlaced; between them a bow and quiver; in the field, ΦΙ. ΞΖ, and a torch; above are two cornucopiæ, with a branch between them. AR. 7.
(*My cabinet.*)

I feel convinced of the accuracy of my appropriation of this coin to Philomelium, in preference to Philadelphia, which, having the same initials, might dispute the claim. My reason for this preference is, the presence of the double cornucopia as an adjunct, the same representation being the most usual principal type of the autonomous copper coins of Philomelium.

SEBASTE,⁴⁸ IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΚ. Juvenile head.

R.—ΚΕΒΑΚΤΗΝΩΝ. Jupiter sitting; a patera in his right hand, and a long sceptre in his left. Æ. 6.
(*My cabinet.*)

⁴⁸ I have to offer my sincere thanks to M. Ph. Le Bas, member of the French Institute, for the information as to the position of Sebaste with which he has favoured me, and the importance of which will be acknowledged by geographers. He says it occupied the site of the village of *Sevaslé*, one day (six hours) W.S.W. of Ushak, or Oushak, near Seldjicklar, where M. Le Bas found an inscription, commencing Η ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ Ο ΣΕΒΑΣΤ...ΩΝ, etc.

2.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Julia Domna.

R.—...ΝΑΡΟ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΟ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ. Cybele seated. Æ. 9. (*My cabinet.*)

I perfectly concur in opinion with Sestini, that many of the coins ascribed by numismatic writers to Sebaste of Galatia, belong to the Phrygian city of the same name. By attending to the localities whence coins are generally brought to me, experience has taught me to distinguish those belonging respectively to different cities of the same name. The two which precede are decidedly of Phrygian origin, and are both unedited.

SIBIDONDA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. I.—Legend obliterated; head of Julia Domna.

R.—ΣΙΒΙΔΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Naked figure of Bacchus standing, with cantharus and thyrsus; a panther at his feet. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

There is no mention of this city in ancient geographers. Sestini,⁴⁹ who has published the only two coins that have descended to us, presumes Sibidonda may be the same as the Sibilida of the Ecclesiastical Notices, which is there placed in Phrygia Salutaris.

Sestini's coins are of M. Aurelius and of Caracalla. Both are smaller than the above of Julia Domna. The style of work, the type, and the place of its discovery, are all proofs of the Phrygian origin of this coin.

SIBLIA, IN PHRYGIA.

ΠΟ. ΣΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑΣ Κ. Naked head of Geta.

R.—ΣΕΙΒΑΙΑΝΩΝ. Jupiter Ætophorus standing. Æ. 7.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

A single autonomous coin is all that we possess of this

⁴⁹ Lett. Num. Cont. t. viii. p. 102.

city. It is mentioned by Sestini,⁵⁰ who informs us that it was purchased for the Imperial Museum at Vienna. It has been my good fortune to obtain this coin of Geta; but its extreme rarity and novelty constitute its chief merit, the type offering nothing remarkable.

It is a singular circumstance, that the more ancient geographers should give us a corrupt, and the more modern, a correct orthography, in writing the name of this city. Ptolemy writes Σιλβιον, and Pliny *Silbiani*; whilst in Hierocles and the Notices we have the true reading. Pliny⁵¹ informs us, that the Silbiani were of the *conventus* of Apamea, in speaking of which he says, “Ex hoc conventu deceat nominare Metropolitās, Dionysopolitās, Euphorbenos, Æmionenses, Peltenos, Silbianos.”

STECTORIUM, IN PHRYGIA.

ΑΗΜΟC CΤΕΚΤΟΡΗΝΩΝ. Old diademed head.

R.—ΑΙΤΗ. ΦΑ. ΧΗΤΥΑΙΑΝΟΥ. Bacchus standing, with cantharus and thyrsus. Æ. 6½. (*My cabinet.*)

Sestini,⁵² followed by Mionnet,⁵³ describes a coin of Stectorium with a different reverse, but with a corrupt reading. I have no doubt, were that coin well preserved, it would be found to read exactly the same as the present.

SYNAOS, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Juvenile head.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟ CΥΝΑΕΙΤΩΝ. Bacchus standing, with cantharus and thyrsus. Æ. 5.

(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

2.—ΦΑΥCΤΙΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Faustina, junior.

R.—CΥΝΑΕΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter Laodiceus, standing. Æ. 4.

(*Same cabinet.*)

⁵⁰ Lett. Num. Cont. t. iii. p. 118.

⁵¹ Hist. Nat. lib. v. cap. 29.

⁵² Lett. Num. tom. v. p. 29.

⁵³ Tom. iv. p. 361, No. 946.

These coins are merely varieties, compared with those before edited.

THEMISONIUM, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Head of Serapis.

R.—ΘΕΜΙCΩΝΕΩΝ. Isis, standing, with her attributes.
Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—ΘΕΜΙCΩΝΕΩΝ. Bacchus standing, with cantharus
and thyrsus. Æ. 4.
(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

3.—...OZΩΝ. Radiated head of Apollo.

R.—ΘΕΜΙCΩΝΕΩΝ ΑΖΑΝΗC. A river god, recumbent.
Æ. 6. (*Same cabinet.*)

Pausanias⁵⁴ says, that Hercules, Mercury, and Apollo were honored with the special veneration of the Themisonians, and that the statues of these gods were set up in a cavern near the city, on account of some imaginary protection manifested towards the inhabitants when the country was invaded by the Gauls. Upon the present coins we have two of those deities, Mercury and Apollo. Around the head of Apollo, on the obverse side of No. 3, is the fragment of a legend, which is unusual on the coins that are known; but it is unfortunately too imperfect to allow of explanation. On the reverse of the same coin is a river god, referring probably to a river near the city, the name of which, according to the legend, was "*Azanes*," which is nowhere mentioned in ancient geographers. The Azanes may have received its name from the *Azanes*, a tribe of Arcadians, so called from Azan, their chief, the son of Arcas, who migrated to Asia, in Phrygia.⁵⁵

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, October 1, 1813.

To E. HAWKINS, Esq., London.

⁵⁴ Lib. x. cap. 32.

⁵⁵ Pausanias, loc. cit., and lib. viii. cap. 4.

III.

NUMISMATIC SCRAPS.—No. I.

Sion College, May 13, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR,—I purpose to take notes of all the coins which fall into my hands, which I do not find described in any work to which I have access; and should they be thought worthy of being laid before the Society, to submit them for that purpose. The present paper will contain descriptions of three which I think are unpublished. They are all Roman brass.

1. A consular, or rather family coin. 3rd brass.

Obv.—Pontifical Instruments.

R.—An elephant. HIRTIVS.

This coin is of coarse, if not barbarous, workmanship, but in good preservation. The only coin hitherto known of the Hirtia family is in gold.

2. A large brass coin of the younger Postumus.

Obv.—..... S. LAT. POSTVMVS P.F. AVG.

A young beardless head.

R.—Legend illegible; the usual type of victory, but of extremely barbarous workmanship.

3. A small brass coin of Tetricus senior.

Obv.—The head of the emperor laureated.

IMP. C. TETRICVS P.F. AVG.

R. The emperor standing, holding a globe, and the hasta transverse.

P.M. TR. P. II. COS. P.P.

This is the only instance I have ever seen or read of, in which Tetricus appears laureated on his brass coins.

In addition to these Roman coins, I have observed one or two mint-marks on English coins, not noticed by Mr. Hawkins.

1. A Groat of Henry VII.; the crown, with two plain arches; mint-mark after POSVI; a boar's head.

2. A Half-Groat of Henry VII.; the crown, with two ornamented arches; mint-mark escallop. CIVITAS LONDON.
3. A Half-Groat of Henry VII.; crown as last; mint-mark, lis and A. CIVITAS CANTOR.
4. A Half-Groat of Edward IV. London.
Obv.—Mint-mark, cross fitchee; on each side of neck a trefoil.
R.—Mint-mark, rose, or sun.

The first of these coins affords a mint-mark found, though rarely, on the coins of Edward IV., on those of Richard III. and Henry VIII., on whose Irish sixpences it is a very common mint-mark. I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

J. Y. AKERMAN, ESQ.
 F.S.A., &c. &c.

IV.

NUMISMATIC SCRAPS.—No. II.

Sion College, May 17, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR,—I add a few more notes to the Numismatic paper I sent you, and think myself extremely fortunate in finding coins which have escaped the notice of my betters; viz. Banduri, Mionnet, and yourself.

1. A small brass coin of Volusian.

Obv.—IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. Laureated head of Volusian in the paludamentum.

R.—IOVI PROPVGNATORI. Jupiter standing, holding in his hand a globe.

The size of this coin is between the denarius and quinarius. It is in very good condition, and in every respect remarkable. Banduri says, speaking of Volusian, "Nummi hujus Augusti, tertii moduli, ex ære puro, rarissimi sunt;" and he then proceeds to give two types, the usual ones of

PAX AVGG. and CONCORDIA AVGG. Now as these types occur in silver, it seems that both Mionnet and yourself have considered them as false denarii, of which the plating had worn off; and the third brass of Volusian is omitted as a thing not existing.

It is to be remarked also, that the two coins mentioned by Banduri have the head *radiated*, while this which I describe is *laureated*. It presents a perfectly new type, not before noticed in any metal of this prince.

2. A small brass coin of Jovian.

Obv.—DN. IOVIANVS P.F. AVG. Bust of Jovian.

R.—RESTITVTOR REIP. In the exergue, ANT.
Rome Nicephora.

Hitherto no coins in small brass have been published of Jovian, save those struck with the Pagan reverses of Julian, and those with VOT. V. MVLT. X., in a garland. They are all rare, and were mostly the work not only of Pagan artists, but, save the head, executed for a Pagan prince. It is interesting to find a coin, in small brass, of this Christian sovereign free from Pagan symbols.

3. A penny of an archbishop of Cologne.

Obv.—.... ARCHIEPS. COL. The head of the archbishop full faced, and mitred; in a triangle, like the Irish coins of John, Henry III., and Edward I., II., and III.

R.—MONETA BVNENSIS¹. A cross like the coins of Edward I., but in each of the quarters a mullet of five points pierced.

That the minor princes on the Continent copied the English types, is ascertained by the fact, that such imitated coins, commonly called "counterfeit sterling," are very common. In the instance before us, we have an Irish type faithfully copied on the obverse, and a Scotch type as

¹ Money of Bonn.

faithfully followed on the reverse. On a hasty glance, the obverse would be taken for that of a Dublin or Waterford penny of Edward I.; and the reverse differs only in legend from that of the penny of Alexander the Third's last coinage. M. Lelewell, in his "*Numismatique du Moyen Age*," speaks of a coin struck by an archbishop of Cologne, and having a reverse similar to that now described, save that the mullets occupied only two quarters, while the remaining two were occupied by single pellets.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq.
F S. A., &c. &c. &c.

V.

INEDITED GREEK COINS.

VIMINACIUM MÆSIAE.

(*Gallus and Volusian.*)

IMP C VIBIO TREBON GALLO AVG IMP C C
VOLVSIAN; heads of these two emperors laureated,
facing.

R.—P M S CO VIM. The two emperors draped in the
paludamentum, facing, each holding a victoriola and
spear. Exergue, AN. XIII., between a lion and bull.
Æ. 9. (*British Museum.*)

This coin was probably issued on the occasion of the peace made with the Goths, resembling, in its type, the Roman medallion, where the two emperors are each in a car, and crowned by Victories, triumphing in Rome. It dates A.V.C. 1005, A.D. 252.

The bull and lion allude to the Magna Mater, or Cybele, who is represented on the other coins of this town, standing between these animals.¹

APAMEA BITHYNIÆ.

(*M. Aurelius.*)

IMP C M AVRELIVS ANTONINVS AVG. Bust of emperor, bearded and laureated, to the right.

R.—COL IVL CONC AVG APAM. Diana in a chariot, drawn by two stags; on her head a crescent; in each hand a torch; above and beneath DD. Æ. 7. 250.5 grs. (*British Museum.*)

This state, originally founded by a colony from Colophon, and then called Myrloæ,² restored by Philip Aridæus, and subsequently rebuilt by Prusias, and named Apamea,³ in honor of his wife Apame, probably received a Roman colony during the reign of Augustus,⁴ when it seems to have been called Colonia Julia, Concordia Augusta. The reverse presents the Diana Luna, or Artemis Selene. On the Phigaleian frieze Artemis is represented in her chariot drawn by stags, hastening with her brother Apollo to assist the Lapithæ; and on a coin of Gordianus Pius, struck at Aureliopolis; of Severus Alexander, struck at Acrasus; and of Macrinus, struck at Ephesus, the Ephesian Diana is represented in a chariot drawn by stags; the Diana Lucifera replaces the Ephesian Diana on the coins of Ephesus, and is also on those of Magnesia and Mæandrum.

¹ Cf. Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* ii. 8; vii. 356; more probable than that the bull was the symbol of the seventh, and the lion of the fourth legion. For the worship of Cybele at this city, compare coins throughout, and Mionnet, *Supp.* ii. 42; i. 32. The legions probably derived their emblems from the town.

² Tayl. p. 35. Strab. ed. Cor. p. 563. ³ Strab. l. c. xii. 561.

⁴ Grotefend in Pauly's *Real. Ency.* ch. i. sect. 590.

The replacement of the Ephesian type of Diana by the Greek type is not uncommon, and occurs on many of the consular denarii of the Aelia and Axsia families, from which the type was probably copied.⁵ She is thus *φωσφόρος*, or *σελασφόρος*.

NICÆA.

(*Severus Alexander.*)

M AYI CEYH AAEZANAPOC AYI. Bust of emperor, in paludamentum, laureated, to the right.

R.—Laurel wreath, in which

ΕΛ
ΓΕΒΩΝ
ΕΥΤΕΝΩΝ
ΝΙΚΑΙΕ

ΩΝ. Æ. 7. (*British Museum.*)

This city, originally founded by Antigonus under the name of Antigonía, a north-east angle of the sea of Ascania, was afterwards named Nicæa, by Lysimachus, in honor of his wife Nice, the daughter of Antipater.⁶ A subsequent legend referred its origin to the nymph Nicæa,⁷ to Hercules,⁸ and to Bacchus.⁹ Several coins were issued from its mint; and the town seems to have enjoyed under the Romans that metropolitan pre-eminence which it had under its native monarchs. It is distinguished for the epithets it assumed, or was allowed to style itself, and is called *πρῶτοι τῆς ἐπαρχείας*, on a coin published by Mr. Akerman;¹⁰ while under Valerian and Gallienus,¹¹ it styles itself on its currency *μεγίστων ἀρίστων*, greatest and best, resembling "the pious and noble" on the pre-

⁵ Cf. Claud. Cons. Stilich, iii. 286.

⁶ Forbiger. Hand. d. Alt. Geog. 8vo. Leips. 1844.

⁷ Nonn. lib. xv., xvi.

⁸ Cf. coins cited by Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. ii. 425.

⁹ Ibid. 424.

¹⁰ Numis. Journal.

¹¹ Mion. ii. 449, et seq. Supp. v. 78, et seq.

sent specimen. Similar titles, as *λαμπροτάτη, μεγίστη, ἀρίστη, κ.τ.λ.*, are found on inscriptions at Eski-Hissar, its present¹² site.

PLARASA AND APHRODISIAS CARIÆ.

Bust of Eros to the right.

R.—ΠΑΑ ΑΦΡ. A rose. Æ. 1. (*British Museum.*)

This small bronze coin, communicated to me by Mr. Rhode Hawkins, was obtained by him at Aphrodisias, in Caria. Its type is identical with the one of that city already published from the cabinet of the Museum,¹³ and it was probably struck, as all the others of Plarasa, at Aphrodisias. Few coins of this town are known,¹⁴ and Mr. Rhode Hawkins conjectures that he has discovered its site at Markouf, twelve miles north-east of Aphrodisias, near Mount Cadmus. The legend of some autonomous coins is *Πλαράσεων καὶ Ἀφροδισίων*,¹⁵ confirming the reading of the above inscription; and these pieces, with the name of the two towns, were probably issued during the civil war, when the privileges of the common temple of Aphrodite, belonging to the two cities, *Πλαράσεων καὶ Ἀφροδισίων*, were confirmed by a decree of the senate.¹⁶ The coins have occasionally the names of triumvirate,¹⁷ of local magistrates, and not one from each town, as conjectured by Eckhel. It is to the worship of Aphrodite, who is found on coins of Aphrodisias, with Eros, Pothos, and Hymenaios,¹⁸ that the type refers; and the rose was sacred to Aphrodite and Eros,¹⁹ as well as an emblem of Rhodes.

¹² Boeckh, Corp. Insc. Græc. No. 374-8, et seq.

¹³ Num. Chron. iv. 144.

¹⁴ Mion. iii. 121.

¹⁵ Mion. l. c. No. 101.

¹⁶ Eckhel, D. N. V. viii. 590.

¹⁷ Mion. l. c.

¹⁸ Mion. l. c.; Num. Chron. u. 144.

¹⁹ Pseud. An. Od. v. l. i. Od. liii. Himerius Polemo, &c.

STRATONICÆA.

(*Caracalla and Geta.*)

ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝ...ΚΑΙ... Bust of Caracalla laureated, to the right; that of Geta, to the left, erased, but traceable, counter-marked with the word ΘΕΟΥ, "of the god."

R.—ΕΗΙ ΠΥΙΟΥΑΙΑ ΔΟΜΝ... ΟΙΕΡΟΚΛΕΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΩΝ. Hecate draped in a talaric tunic and peplos, holding in her right hand a torch; in her left a patera over a lighted altar. Æ. 10. (*British Museum.*)

This coin, obtained by Mr. Rhode Hawkins at Stratoniceæa, is of the class of several of this city already edited by me, with the head of Geta erased.²⁰ The inscription is unfortunately not very legible on either side. From the reverse, it seems that the magistrate was a *πρυτανεύς*. The name seems to be *Ἰουλιάνου Δόμνου* .. *Ἱεροκλέου*, one probably assumed in honor of the empress Domina. The figure on the reverse I conceive to be Hecate, who had a temple in the small town of Lagina,²¹ which was dependent on Stratoniceæa, and who was often represented holding a single torch, as on the bas relief from Crannon, in Thessaly, and on the coin of Pheræ.²² She was intimately connected with Selene,²³ whose amour with Endymion was placed at Mount Latmus.²⁴ The local history of this town is too well known to require notice here.

TABÆ CARIÆ.

(*Gallienus.*)

ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΠΟ Λ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Bust laureated, in paludamentum, to the right; before head, B.

R.—ΑΡΧ ΙΑCΟΝΟC CΙΑΒΟΥ ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Fortuno standing to the left. Æ. 9.—*British Museum.*

²⁰ Num. Chron. i. : 94, et seq.

²¹ Strab. xiv. 660.

²² Mill. Anc. Un. Mon. pl. xvi. No. 1; Mionnet ii. 23 n. 165; Supp. iii. 305. n. 252.

²³ Porphy. in Euseb. P. E. 3.

²⁴ Cf. Boeckh. Corp. In. Pars xiii. sect. 2. 481.

This is evidently the same coin as that already edited by Mionnet,²⁵ who must, however, have made his description from a very ill preserved piece, as he read ΑΡΧ. ΟΙΚΟΝΟC, κ.τ.λ., which is not Greek. The types of Tabæ are so numerous, as to defy being connected with the local history.

TARSUS CILICIÆ.

(M. Aurelius.)

ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ Μ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩ...CΕ. Bust of emperor, laureated.

R.—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗC ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Supposed tomb of Sardanapalus, pyramidal, surmounted by an eagle; before, a small bearded figure, quiver at the left side, standing on a horned griffin to the right; the tomb stands on a rectangular base, with doors or pillars, and over it is an arched embattled wall; at each side, a figure on a cidaris, standing, facing inwards, holding in one hand a lance, perhaps winged. Æ. MM.—*British Museum.*

Mionnet²⁶ has probably intended to describe a similar coin, but the specimen he describes from was too much injured, to allow him to know what he actually saw. The monument found on the autonomous and imperial coins of this town is sometimes represented in its detail, while at others the figure of the Assyrian god, or hero, is given; a valuable proof, if such were wanting, that the representations of coins were taken from actual existing monuments. The present coin is, however, the fullest representation of it, and it appears to have consisted of a pyramidal *χῶμα*, or elevation, much resembling that of Tantalus at Sipylus (Texier, *As. Min.* pl. 130), on which was placed an eagle; under this was a substructure, with doors leading to the hypogæum. In front was the statue, seen for the first time on the drachma of Demetrius Nicator (Haym, *Tes.*

²⁵ Suppl. vi. 550. n. 545.

²⁶ Tom. iii. p. 626.

Brit. i. p.81, No. 75); and so often on the 'Tarsus coins, probably, in reality, full face, and at the sides the inferior personages, facing inwards. The circular portion over the pyramid represents a semicircular wall, which must have inclosed an area behind the monument. The vague modern accounts of 'Tarsus do not admit of at present identifying the tomb of Sardanapalus.

According to the account of the companions of Alexander, Aristobulus of Cassandreia, Clitarchus, and Callisthenes,²⁷ the tomb of Sardanapalus was near Tarsus, and the monarch was represented in the act of clapping his hands, with an accompanying epigrammatic inscription in Assyrian, i. e. cuneiform characters.²⁸ This, as given by Aristobulus,²⁹ was *Σαρδανάπαλλος Ἀνακυνδαράξου παῖς Ἀγχιάλην καὶ Τύρσον ἔδειμεν ἡμέρη μίη ἔσθιε πίνε παῖζε ὡς τᾶλλα τούτου οὐκ ἄξια τοῦ ἀκροτήματος ἔοικε λέγειν*. It is necessary to examine critically this passage as it stands. The name *Σαρδανάπαλος* contests the reading with *Σαρδανάπαλλος*,³⁰ and supposing the whole to be Assyrian, the analogous name *Ναπόλασ-σαρ* is found. But the reading with a single λ suggests, that the term *ἄπαλος*, *mollis*, effeminate, has by some chance become attached to the word *Σάρδαν*, for there is an analogy between this so called effeminate monarch, the Assyrian Hercules, Sandon, and the tale of Hercules and Omphale.³¹ The name of Sarak is also found replacing that of Sardanapalus.³² The name of the father of the monarch

²⁷ Hist. Alex. Supp. a Geier, 8vo. 1844 p.34.

²⁸ Athen. xiii. p.530. Strab. l. xiv. t. 5. p.691. Arrian, Exp. Alex. ii. 5. 2.

²⁹ Athen. xii. 530.

³⁰ Strab. xiv. 5. p.691. Arrian, l. c.

³¹ Müller in Rhein. Mus. B. iii. sc. 22.

³² Euseb. Chron.; Cramer Anecd. i. 8, 39; ii. 156. Syncell, p. 210.

is written *Ἀνακυνδαράξου*,³³ *Ἀνακυνδαράξω*,³⁴ or *Ἀνακυνδαράξεως*.³⁵ But the first portion, *ἀνα*, is some interpolation of a scribe, for it should be restored, as Stephanus Byzantinus gives it, *Σαρδανάπαλος ὁ Κυνδαράξου*³⁶ *παῖς*: thus *ἐκδέχεται δὲ Ἀστυάγης ὁ Κναξάρω παῖς* (Herod. i. 107). Perhaps the verb *εἰμι* lies hid in the *ἀνα*, which is plainly inadmissible. The inscription on the sepulchre of Semiramis,³⁷ that on the stele of Sesostris,³⁸ on the pyramid of Asychis,³⁹ and on the statue of Isis,⁴⁰ were all translated by the Greeks in the first person. This involves the obvious correction, *ἔδειμα ἐν ἡμέρῃ μίῃ*, which is partly sanctioned by one reading, *ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μία ἐδείματο*.⁴¹ With respect to the epitaph, it must have ceased at *παῖζε*, the account of the clapping of hands being a delusion of the spectators, who seeing a figure in an attitude which somewhat resembled this, interpreted it as a part of the epitaph. It must be carried on, *ὥς τὰλλα τούτου οὐκ ἄξια τοῦ ἀκροτήματος ἔοικε λέγειν*, the *ὥς* being in relation with the *ἔοικε λέγειν*.

At an early period, the Assyrians had penetrated beyond the Taurus, and the town of Ninoe,⁴² in Caria, referred its origin to Ninus, another monarch of that empire. Under the eighteenth dynasty, the Egyptians reckoned among their conquests the Tuarsha⁴³ of the Sea, or Cilician Tarshish. The true tomb of its founder must have been at Nineveh, but the city might have erected a cenotaph in honor of its founder.

A similar figure occurs on the bas reliefs of Pterium

³³ Athen. Arrian, loc. cit.

³⁴ Strab. l. c.

³⁵ Suidas.

³⁶ Voce Ἀγχιάλη.

³⁷ Her. i. 187.

³⁸ Her. ii. 106.

³⁹ Ibid. ii. 136.

⁴⁰ Diod. i. 27.

⁴¹ Arrian, loc. cit.

⁴² Steph. Byz. voce.

⁴³ Champ. Mon. pl. cciii. No. 2.

(Texier, *Asie Mineure*, pl. 78), which seems to record a treaty between two of the old Asiatic people; and on many of the Babylonian cylinders (Cf. Cullimore, *Ancient Oriental Cylinders*, pl. iv. 19, 20; pl. xxx. 127); in all instances unaccompanied by inscriptions, and generally connected with the sun, moon, and bear, or Pleiades. It much resembles a god, or deified person.

MAGYDUS PAMPHYLIE.

(*Domitian.*)

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Bust of emperor to the right.
R.—ΜΑΙΥΔΕΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to the left; a spear in her left hand; before her, at her feet, an argolic buckler. Æ. 4. (*British Museum.*)

The coins of Magydus are valuable to numismatic geography, in assisting to determine the true name of this town. Scylax⁴⁴ reads *Μάσηδος*; the different manuscripts and editions of Ptolemy,⁴⁵ Magydis, Magidos, Matylos, ΜΑΤΥΔΟΣ, and *Μάγυνδος*, which last reading is the true one, the T and Λ being ill read, or an obvious error for Γ and Δ in the pre-cited MS. Hierocles reads Matylus. The first imperial coin of this state is under Augustus. The type of Pallas is common, and is found on a coin of Nero,⁴⁶ and on a reverse of Hadrian,⁴⁷ with ΙΑ, or the eleventh year of municipal or regal date, for a Κ occurs before the same type on a reverse of Verus.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ p. 39.

⁴⁵ Cf. Ptolem. a Wilberg, & Grashof, 4to. Essend. 1844, p. 331.

⁴⁶ Mionnet, iii. 457.

⁴⁷ Sestini, Lett. Num. Cont. t. viii. 71. Descr. del Mus. Hed. ii. 256, tab. xxiii. 502. ⁴⁸ Ibid. t. viii. Mionnet, Supp. viii. 42, 43.

TIBERIOPOLIS PHRYGIÆ.

(Antoninus Pius.)

ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΑΔΡ ΑΝΤΟΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius, to the right.

R.—ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΙΝΩΝ. Mensis standing, to the right; moon at his back; a globe in his left hand; in his right, a sceptre; foot on head of bull. Æ. 4.

(British Museum.)

This town, which had but a short existence, is supposed to have existed previous to the Romans, and to have been re-named in honor of the Emperor Tiberius.⁴⁹ Its imperial currency commences with Trajan, and ends with Caracalla.⁵⁰ The type is common; and on the bas relief at Clamydda (Texier, *As. Min.* pl. 52) the moon places his foot on the head of a prostrate bull. His worship was there allied with that of Jupiter.

⁴⁹ Ptolem. v. Hierocl. xxii. Phrygiæ. Notit. Episc.

⁵⁰ Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* vii. p. 175. Dumersan, *Rec. des Médailles Auton.* p. 102.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERY OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH COINS IN IRELAND.

—My dear Sir.—A few days ago, some labourers, who were sodding potatoes in the reclaimed fish-pond of the abbey of ARD QUIN, in the Great Ards, near Portaferry, county Down, discovered a small box, which contained near five hundred silver coins, consisting of the following:—

About two hundred pennies of EDWARD I., all of common English mints.

A few common groats, and half-groats of EDWARD III.; forty groats, half-groats, and pennies of DAVID II. and ROBERT II. of Scotland, none of which were rare; one heavy groat of EDWARD IV., weighing 72 grains, in good preservation.

A COVENTRY groat of EDWARD IV.

A very fine groat of RICHARD II.

Twenty pennies of the same king, many of which are unpublished.

One AQT groat of EDWARD III.

A few EDWARD III. pennies, of the Durham mint, some of which are curious.

One groat of EDWARD III., which reads, +EDWARD•D•G• REX•ANGL•Z•FRANC•D•HY; an annulet outside the tressure under the neck.

Rev. Legend as usual, with an annulet at the termination of each word. Three pellets in each of three of the quarters; and three pellets and an annulet in the fourth.

Twelve English halfpence of EDWARD III.

One EDWARD I. Dublin halfpenny, and

A Cork penny of EDWARD I.

JAMES CARRUTHERS.

To C. R. SMITH, Esq.

GLENCREGAGH, NEAR BELFAST,

April 7, 1845.

Coins, and other Antiquities, recently discovered on the site of the Temple of the Goddess Sequana, near Dijon.

The *Revue de la Numismatique Belge*¹ contains an interesting account of excavations recently made on the site of an ancient

¹ Tomo ii. 1843, 1844, 1845, No. 2.

temple, which, from an inscription upon a votive vase, appears to have been dedicated to a local divinity, the tutelary goddess of the river Seine.

A provincial society of archæologists, animated by that earnest and sincere devotion to antiquarian science which so pre-eminently distinguishes the French antiquary, has long supplied money for carrying on researches in the department of Côte d'Or, near Dijon. The excavations have disclosed the foundations of a temple, fragments of architecture, capitals of columns, marbles, tessellated pavements, altars, statues, bas reliefs, inscriptions, and jewellery, as well as a series of coins of almost all the emperors of the Gallo-Roman period.

In one of the little chapels, or rooms surrounding the temple, a vase was discovered, inscribed on its neck, DEÆ SEQVANA (sic) RVFVS DONAVIT. It was closed by a piece of lead, and contained about one hundred and twenty *ex votis*, formed of thin leaf copper, stamped and clipped with scissors, representing eyes, breasts, the organs of generation, as well as the entire human body, both male and female. In the midst of these offerings was an earthen vase, containing about eight hundred coins in first, second, and third brass, and in billon, commencing from Augustus down to Magnus Maximus inclusive. There is only one specimen of each of these two emperors; and from one to five of the emperors and empresses prior to Gallienus. Of Postumus, there are one hundred and thirty-seven; of Victorinus ninety-eight; of the Tetrici two hundred and twenty-eight; of the subsequent emperors and usurpers, from one to three.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

No. 10, Rue des Petits Augustins, Paris.

SIR—You published in a late number of the Numismatic Chronicle an article concerning “a forger of ancient coins,” and you stated that his name was Hoffman, or Noffman. Now, Sir, as I bear the name of Hoffman, and am a dealer in coins and medals at Paris, and occasionally visit London, that article is calculated to do me a deal of harm, as collectors, dealers, &c., may confound me with the individual alluded to. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN HENRY HOFFMAN.

[We are sorry for the *identity of names*; and it is but an act of justice to state, that the writer of the above is *not* the person to whom allusion has been made.—EDITOR.]

MEDAL OF SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.—In the “Medallie History of England,” (Plate xi, No. 2,) is engraved a very interesting and well-executed Jetton, which Pinkerton thus describes:—

"A Jetton. Arms; 'Nobilitas sola et unica virtus.' 'Rev. the Crest; 'Magnanimis ingenita pietas.'"

This extremely meagre and unsatisfactory description has been suffered to remain on record without any attempt to explain the import or give the true appropriation of this little medallic curiosity. From the character of the workmanship, it evidently belongs to the same period as the Jettons of Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Coke, Hele, Cecil, and Burleigh, which were all struck in or about the year 1602; to which period, therefore, we could have no difficulty in assigning it. The arms, too, are remarkable, consisting of six different quarterings. Prepared with these data, we proceeded to the College of Arms, and are indebted to the ready courtesy and intelligence of our good friend T. W. King, Esq., Rouge Dragon, for the following particulars.

The arms on the Jetton in question, are those of Sir John Fortescue, Knt., as they appear annexed to his funeral certificate in the Herald's College. He was one of the Privy Council to Queen Elizabeth, and also to King James I., and was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His first wife was Cecily, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edmund Ashfield, of Tetenho, Knt., by whom he had Sir Francis Fortescue, Knight of the Bath, and Sir William Fortescue. His second wife was Alice, daughter of Christopher Smith, of Annabelle, by whom he had a daughter Margery, who married Sir John Poulteney, of Misterton, Knt.

Sir John Fortescue, the subject of these remarks, died 23rd December, 1607. He was the son of Sir Adrian Fortescue, who was beheaded in 1539, and was lineally descended from Sir John Fortescue, who was captain of Meaux, and governor of Brie, in France, under King Henry V.; whose son Henry was sometime chief justice in Ireland. The present Earl Fortescue also descends from this Henry.

The arms in Pinkerton's engraving are slightly incorrect.

It is worthy of remark, that an example is here offered of the usefulness of the study of heraldry, in elucidating a numismatic difficulty.

B. N.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

REVUE NUMISMATIQUE.—*Bulletin Bibliographique.*

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

- I. M. Ch. Lenormant, *Mémoire sur le Classement des Médailles qui peuvent appartenir aux treize premiers Arsacides.*—Didot, 1841, 4to. Pp. 64—75.

This is an able review of a short work by Lenormant, in which

he endeavours, by means of dates and character of workmanship, to form some classification of the coins of the Parthian princes. He arranges them into two principal classes:—1st. The Tetradrachms, struck by Greek towns on the borders of the Euphrates, and subject to the Arsacidæ—such as *Seleucia* and *Ctesiphon*, of which we have no uninterrupted series till Orodes, the fourteenth prince. 2nd. Drachmas, which were fabricated in the heart of the Empire, and the date of which, though difficult to determine, was probably not the same as that which produced the tetradrachms. These questions are fully examined in the Review.

II. *E. Cartier*.—“*Jules Roussel, Mémoire sur les Monnaies du Valentinois.—Valence, L. Borel, 1843, 8vo.*” Pp. 75—78.

M. Cartier, in a short review of this work, praises the general character of it, but thinks that the author has made a mistake in arranging the coins of Valence, under the three heads of Episcopal, Baronial, and Municipal; and has thus made a too hasty generalisation. The work is rendered less valuable by the badness of its plates.

III. *V. Duhamel*.—*Quelques Observations sur les Triens de Quentovic.* Pp. 37—40.

M. Duhamel considers that the mint at Quentovic must have been one of the earliest established in France; as appears both from the importance of the place itself and from the great number of coins continually discovered there; yet, among the numerous towns whose names occur on the money of the *Merovingian Dynasties*, none have been found with the name *Quentovicus*; several have, however, occurred with the shorter legend *VICVS FIT*, and M. Duhamel shows, we think successfully, by extracts from old writers and charters, that this was a common name for Quentovic.

IV. *A. du Chalais*.—*Observations sur quelques monnaies frappées à Orange pendant le Moyen-âge.* Pp. 41—63.

This is a long historical paper on the coins of the house of *Baux*, suggested in some measure by a previous paper of M. Cartier (in the *Révue*, 1839) on the money of *Venaissin* and the principality of *Orange*; in which he points out and corrects several mistakes into which M. Cartier had fallen. He begins with *Bertrand I.* in 1173, and continues the series to *Raimond IV.* and *Catherine de Courthezen*. The paper is completed in the next No. of the Review.

MARCH AND APRIL.

II. *A. de Chalais.*—*Observations sur quelques monnaies frappées à Orange pendant le Moyen-âge (suite et fin).* Pp. 97—113.

This is a continuation of the former paper on the same subject in the last number of the *Review*. In this, *M. de Chalais* concludes his account of this class of coins, commencing with the house of Chalon. He finishes his essay with a very interesting account of the moneyers connected with the house of Orange, and of the system of mintage which prevailed during the middle ages in this part of Europe. It appears that the moneyers in the fourteenth century banded together, and took the title of *Monnoyers du serment de l'Empire*; that they held an assembly from time to time in different cities, with the name of *Sablement general constitué*, and that to it deputies were sent from the principal minting towns.

III. *A. de Longpérier.*—*Observations sur le type de quelques deniers de Pepin.* Pp. 93—96.

M. de Longpérier begins by some just remarks on the inaccuracy of the engravings of coins during the last century, and shows how necessary it is to have the actual coin in sight, and the many errors that have arisen from trusting only to the drawings or descriptions which earlier numismatists have given. He illustrates this position by various interpretations which have been proposed for some of the deniers of Pepin, and concludes by offering a new and very intelligible reading for one of them.

IV. *M. Octave Gauban.*—*Monnaies d'Aquitaine et de Gascoigne.* Pp. 114—119.

M. Gauban, in this paper, criticises a notice on some coins of these duchies, published by *M. le Comte de Gourgue* in the last number of the *Révue*. *M. Gourgue* had endeavoured to prove—1st. that there were separate mints for each duchy; 2nd. to restore to the dukes of Gascony some deniers which had been attributed to the dukes of Aquitaine; 3rd. to show that he had made a mistake in assigning to William V. a denier struck at Bourdeaux. *M. Gauban*, on the other hand, considers that he has shown—1st. that the dukes of Aquitaine did exercise a sovereign power over the part of Gascony which comprehended the *Bordelais*; 2nd. that we do not really know any thing of any deniers issued by the dukes of Gascony; and, 3rd. that the pieces given by *M. Gourgue* to these dukes do really belong to William V. of Aquitaine.

V. *M. Requier*.—*Notice sur quelques monnaies du Musée Calvet à Avignon*. Pp. 120—127.

. This paper is simply a catalogue of a few mediæval coins, preserved in the Musée Calvet at Avignon, of Dauphiné, Vienne, Gap, Valence, Die, and St. Paul-trois-châteaux; and twenty-seven coins of Thoulouse, Valence and Provence, discovered three years ago at *Rochebude*, in the department de la Drôme, also preserved in the Museum.

VI. *Jules Rouger*.—*Dissertation sur la Monnaie communale de St. Omer*. Pp. 128—139.

This is a very interesting historical paper on the date of money of St. Omer. M. Duhamel had already (see *Rev. Num.* 1843, p. 439) considered that the mint of St. Omer was the most ancient of those used by the counts of Flanders; M. Hermand (*Hist. Monet. de la Prov. D'Artois*, p. 98) has urged the establishment of mints at Lille and Bruges, towards the end of the eleventh century; and it is probable that Arras, Gand, and Yprés, too, may claim almost as early a date: M. Rouger thinks that the same may be said of St. Omer, but he cannot produce any direct historical testimony to the existence of a mint there earlier than A.D. 1127. The passage, however, which he quotes as proving the existence of a mint at that time, really implies that there was one at a period considerably earlier. The whole question is one of great importance to students of this portion of mediæval history.

VII. *M. Soleirol*.—*De la refonte des monnaies de cuivre*. Pp. 140—144.

This paper is chiefly interesting in the country in which it was proposed to make the changes; but there are some observations which are universally applicable. *M. Soleirol* argues, 1st, that it is unwise to strike pieces of less value than *five cent.*, because they will be chiefly in the hands of the lower orders, who are likely to lose pieces so small; 2nd, that the circulation of the existing money will be retarded in other states; 3rd, that it will tend to increase the price of merchandise. Again, of the change of material, he argues; 1st, that, though the bronze is the hardest and most durable, it will not be the best for the classes who will chiefly use them; 2nd, that the existing pure copper is the best, because it retains its colour longer than either bell-metal or bronze, and is consequently less exposed to the craft of the forgers.

MAY AND JUNE.

I. *Adrian de Longpérier.—Attribution d'une Médaille Gauloise à Agendicum Senonum.* Pp. 165—169.

M. de Longpérier thinks it probable that coins of Amphipolis and Thessalonica may have found their way to this part of Gaul, just as the gold Philippi are admitted to have come to other parts. The only difficulty is as to the exact position of Agendicum. We think that M. de Longpérier successfully vindicates for the town of Sens, this ancient name.

II. *M. Lenormant.—Recherches sur les époques et sur les causes d'émission de l'æs grave en Italie.* Pp. 170—195.

M. Lenormant, in a paper of great ability and interest, considers very fully the real history of the Roman *As*:—He discusses,—I. *their antiquity*, and argues that it has been much overrated by those who have not sufficiently considered, 1st, that their style of work is not archaic; 2nd, that they show considerable freedom of hand and knowledge of modelling; 3rd, that they are the result of Greek talent; 4th, that they may not improbably be copies of an earlier coinage; and from these and similar arguments concludes that they are not older than B.C. 385. II. He divides them into five classes:—1, Roman; 2, Latian; 3, Etruscan; 4, Umbrian; 5, of towns in the Apennine range; and considers that Rome was the originator of them all, and imposed them on each state, as the result of her conquest. He points out, that there were probably two classes of artists:—1st, those who servilely copied the Roman original; and 2nd, those who added some mark or symbol peculiar to their own town; and that to these two sources are due the varieties we find of type. He then gives, at considerable length, the separate history of each state, and shews that his previous remarks are fully borne out by a large induction of particular instances.

III. *B. Fillon.—Tiers de sol d'or inédit de Sigebert premier roi d'Austrasie.* Pp. 196—200.

M. Fillon considers this coin to have been struck at the same period as a coin of the same class from Treves, which is one of the earliest monuments of the Merovingian dynasty and copied from the Byzantine gold series. The earliest coin of this class to which a date can be assigned is one of Theodebert I. in A.D. 547; and this is obviously copied from the type of Justinian. M. Fillon further believes that an autonomous coinage of the towns preceded the regal series, and that the names of moneyers were not affixed earlier than A.D. 550.

IV. *A. de Chasteigner.*—*Catalogue d'une découverte de Monnaies du Moyen-âge faite dans la crypte de St. Eutrope de Saintes, le 19 Mai, 1843.* Pp. 201—221.

This curious discovery of mediæval coins was owing to some repairs which were made by M. l'abbé Lacurio in the church of *St. Eutrope*. They were found, for the most part, under the spot, on which, previous to the revolution, the high altar had stood, together with what was probably the remains of the tomb of the patron saint of the city, *St. Eutropius*. The whole number found amount to two-hundred and sixty-seven, of which the regal series comprehends ninety-two; the baronial, one-hundred and fifty-four; and the foreign, twenty-one. They form a nearly continuous series from the end of the eleventh century, to Francis I., comprehending specimens of the coinage of Angoumois, Anjou, Aquitaine, Berri, Burgundy, Brittany, Champagne, Chartres, Dauphiné, Franche-Comté, Languedoc, Limousin, Lyonnais, Maine, Poitou, Provence; Princes of Orange; Archbp. d'Arles; Bishops of Maguelone, Querci, Touraine; of Kings, Louis VII., Philippe Auguste, Louis VIII., Louis IX., Philippe le Hardi, Philippe le Bel, Philippe le Long, Charles le Bel, Philippe de Valois, Jean, Charles VI. VII. VIII. Louis XII. Francois I., and of Alphonse d'Arragon; Flandre, republic of Genoa, Bishop of Liege, Amadeus of Savoy, Louis of Savoy, and Pope Nicholas V. At the end of his dissertation, M. de Chasteigner gives an interesting account of the early history and subsequent fate of the church itself.

JULY AND AUGUST.

I. *M. Lenormant.*—*Recherches sur les époques et sur les causes d'émission de l'æs grave en Italie (deuxième article).* Pp. 245—270.

M. Lenormant, in this number, concludes his very able paper on the *æs grave*, with some general remarks. He believes that there can be no question but the whole mintage of Campania was arranged according to the Hellenic system. That in all cases the Greek are the oldest, the Oscan next, and those with Latin legends, the latest. That those coins of Cales, Ascania, Suessa, etc. which bear Latin inscriptions belong to the period immediately following the Roman conquest. That many of the more rudely executed of the Italian *asses* hold in the ancient coinage nearly the same position which the siege pieces do in modern times; and lastly, that the use of the *æs grave*, as it probably arose from the great scarcity of the precious metals, so too, on their becoming more abundant after the taking of Tarentum, it went out of fashion.

II. *B. Fillon*.—*Monnaies inédites de Saint Martin de Tours*.
Pp. 271—277.

M. Fillon states that it is his intention to follow in the track of M. Cartier who first pointed out (*Rev. Num.* 1838, p. 257) the antiquity of the mintage of St. Martin de Tours; and that with this object in view, he proposes to give an account of three remarkable coins, which have issued from that Mint. The first, probably marks a period of transition from the second to the third race of the Merovingians; earlier therefore than the time of Charlemagne, to whose era some would attribute it. The second is one of *Pepin*, upon which, however (though M. Fillon thinks without reason), some doubt has been cast. The third is a denier of *Charles le Chauve*, on which the head of the *saint* or *king* is a peculiarity which has been found on only one other coin of the second race. It appears that the private right of the mint of St. Martin lasted from the latter part of the sixth century till the time of Philip Augustus, who established it as a royal mint.

III. *Adrien de Longpérier*.—*Monnaies frappées pour les Comtes de Roussillon par les Rois d'Aragon*. Pp. 278—294.

M. de Longpérier alludes, in the first place, to an Imperial Greek coin of Ruscino, and mentions an attribution of a similar one to Berytus in Phœnicia by *M. de Rauch*. He then gives a sketch of the history of the counts of Roussillon from the year A.D. 1130, and of the kings of Aragon whose money (with the titles of Counts of Barcelona and Aragon) appears to have been in circulation there, quoting a passage from *Bosch. Titols de Honor*, p. 490; from which he infers that the *croat* or *gros d'argent* was the prototype of the English *groat*. He then notices the adoption in the north of Spain of the Arabic *dirhens* as the type of the Spanish *marabotins*, and refers to a paper by him in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1842, No. xviii. p. 122), in which he shows a similar adoption of the Arabic type by *Offa*, and proves the derivation of the word *mancus* from the Arabic *mancousch*. A similar practice he shows was also in vogue in the *Narbonnaise* in 798, the bishop of Orleans having complained that they attempted to corrupt him with money, "*quos aratum sermo sine character arat*."

IV. *Jules Rouger*.—*Lettre à M. A. Hermand, sur quatre monnaies ou plombs des fêtes folles de Terouane et d'Aire-sur-lys*. Pp. 295—304.

M. Rouger commences by pointing out a mistake into which M. Hermand had at first fallen, but subsequently admitted, owing to

the pieces not having been sufficiently cleaned. He then considers the question, whether they are to be considered as *mereaux* of the commune or chapter of Airc. Now it appears from an account of the festival of St. Eloy to have been the custom on the Sunday before the saint's day to distribute as many *mereaux* as there were persons present (see R. P. Antoine Deslions, *Hist. de l'Institut. de St. Eloy, Douay, 1709, p. 10*). To this class of *jetons* M. Rouger attributes this piece, and not to *mereaux* of the *fêtes des Innocents et des Fous* (see *M. Leber, sur ces monnaies. Paris, 1837*). Similar to these are the well-known coins of the *Innocents d'Amiens*. They may have been distributed to certain foundations by the bishop, whose name they bear; but this M. Rouger doubts. He then mentions the *fêtes folles d'Airc* and the *fêtes de Liesse*; the first, a clerical, and the second, a lay celebration. To this second class, the leaden pieces in question probably belong.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

II. J. de Witte.—*Médailles inédites de Postume*. Pp. 330—369.

M. de Witte, in a very long paper, gives an interesting account of a set of the coins of Postumus, the reverses of which form a complete series of the labours of Hercules. He observes, that it is not easy to determine why Postumus should have appropriated to himself this type of Hercules; but, he may have done so, because his own countenance bore a strong resemblance to the Greek ideal head of Hercules, or, in imitation of the types on the coins of Commodus, or perhaps in allusion to the success of his victories. He considers, that those coins which represent the labours or attributes of Hercules may be divided into three classes:—1st, those with surnames derived from the places in which his exploits were performed; 2nd, those which allude to the religion of the countries conquered by Postumus, with local epithets; 3rd, those on which the attributes of Hercules appear, as emblems of the imperial power. M. de Witte adds, that Commodus was the first who ventured to adopt the character of Hercules upon his money: subsequently the practice became very common, and continued till Christianity became firmly established.

III. Dr. Rigollot.—*Tiers de Gros frappé par Charles VII., en qualité de Duc de Touraine*. Pp. 370—373.

This is a short essay upon a curious piece, which has already been published in the plates to *Leblanc's Traité Historique*, though he has not described it in his text. He considers that it was struck by Charles VII. as *Duc de Touraine*, and that it was

reserved by *Leblanc* for a work on the *monnaies des barons* which has never been published. Dr. Rigolot determines its date to have been between October 29th, 1422, and April 19th, 1423.

IV. *F. Poey d'Avant*.—*Notice sur une Découverte des Monnaies du Moyen-âge à Mareuil (Vendée)*. Pp. 374—385.

These coins were found to the number of 15,442, in the course of some excavations made at the ancient castle of *Mareuil*. In proportion to their great number, their interest is comparatively small; but there are some among them of great value. Among the unedited coins are specimens from the mints of William I. of Chateauroux, Stephen I. of Penthièvre; Alain, Count of Penthièvre, and Guineamp. Four of them he considers to be very valuable, as they clear up a portion of the history of the thirteenth century which has hitherto been obscure.

It seems not improbable, that this treasure may have belonged to some lords of the army of Louis IX. All the coins of this monarch which have been found, are in excellent preservation; and the battle of Taillebourg was in 1242. Another suggestion, that of M. Fillon, is, that the treasure was buried at the time of the defeat of the English in Poitou, in 1224, by Louis VIII.

REVUE DE LA BELGE.

I. *Catalogue des Monnaies des Comtes de Hainault*. Pp. 1—25.

This is the first part of a complete catalogue of all the Belgian money which the directors of the review, propose to publish in order. It commences with those on which the name of the count who struck them does not appear. It then comprehends specimens of the coinage from *Margaret of Constantinople*, in A.D. 1245, to *Philip the Good*, in A.D. 1467. The size and weight of the coins is given in almost every case.

II. *C. Piot*.—*Ancienne Administration Monétaire de la Belgique*. Pp. 26—76.

M. Piot in a very learned and comprehensive paper gives the history of the early coinage of the provinces now (more or less) comprehended under the title of "*La Belgique*." He shows that the system is constructed upon that of the Frank dynasties, and that it prevailed even to a late period. Even in the ordinary management of the workmen of the mint, the French rules were adopted; and any privileges obtained by those of the former, were granted to those also of the latter. M. Piot quotes from

many authorities, who prove that the moneyers were held in the highest respect, that they were under the prince himself, that they formed a confederation, connected together by many curious rights and laws, and that this administration continued till the year A.D. 1749. As a royal prerogative, the right of coining could not be legally exercised, except in virtue of a direct permission; thus the abbey of Prüm obtained this privilege for the Low Countries, in A.D. 861; the bishop of Utrecht, in A.D. 937; and the towns of Over-yssel, Deventer, etc. in A.D. 1046; while from A.D. 1314, it was confined by an express charter to the *free cities*. The right at first was limited to silver; but in the fourteenth century, gold also was permitted.

His paper is finished by extraets from twenty-four different charters, etc.; in Norman French, Dutch, and Latin, which he calls *pièces justificatives*.

III. *De C....—Notice sur une Trouvaille de Monnaies faite a Marchiennes-au Pont en 1841.* Pp. 77—81.

This discovery of about 700 pieces was in digging up some ground near Charleroy. It consists of coins of the marquesses of Namur, counts of Hainault, dukes of Brabant, count of Loos. It seems probable that these coins were lost, or buried, before the *esterlings* of Valeneiennes came into circulation—certainly before A.D. 1296, and probably before A.D. 1294.

IV. *G. Groddons.—Lettre à MM. les rédacteurs de la Revue de la Numismatique Belge.* Pp. 81, 82.

This letter contains a short account of the discovery, by a girl while harvesting, of a small box (on which were the arms of Charles V.), containing ten pieces of gold. They range from William VI., count of Holland, A.D. 1404—1417, to Francis I. of France.

V. *C. Piot.—Documents pour servir à l'Histoire Monétaire des Pays-Bas; par Fr. Verachter. De Bracy, 1841.* 8vo. Pp. 83—92.

M. Piot gives a concise review of this valuable work, which contains the *Supplement aux Monnaies de Cuivre*, and an article on the coins of Maximilian and Philip, struck at Malines (*Mechlin*) in 1485—1489. On the first portion of M. Verachter's work, M. Piot expresses a just regret that he has not given any list of the counts of Coure (or Cuure). On the second, he speaks in terms of praise of the care which M. Verachter has taken to obtain solid foundation for what he urges. M. Piot concludes by giving a list of the accounts of the moneyers of Malines, from 1382 to 1392; with five *pièces justificatives* on this subject, drawn from the archives of the kingdom.

- VI. *C. Piot.—Les Monnaies et les Médailles des Premiers Siècles du Christianisme, Lettre adressée au Curé Stiels, etc.* 1841. P. 92—94.

This is a brief reply to a writer who seems to have known but little about numismatics. M. Piot shows that the medal with the head of our Saviour and a Hebrew inscription is false; and that Christianity had no effect on the money of the empire till the time of Constantine, who put on his coins the Christian monogram.

- VII. *J. Lelewel.—Anciennes Plaques Decoratoires, Sepulchrales, etc.* P. 94—119.

This is a very interesting account of certain plates of gold, which have been frequently found in Scandinavia, and recently at Thuilly, near Ossogne. They resemble the bracteates, and were formerly considered to be money; but they have no system of weight, while, at the same time, they generally have a ring attached to them, which shows they have been worn. Generally, too, they have no inscription, and appear to be strictly indigenous; others have some characters, and are obvious copies of Byzantine types. In like manner, the Runic alphabet has a clear analogy with the Latin; but there are many new forms introduced. M. Lelewel states that gold is not found in Scandinavia, but considers that it was obtained from the Romans:—1. when the northern barbarians began to press upon the empire; 2. when the barbarians had so far succeeded, that their descendants occupied the curule chair at Rome. He further thinks, that the plates found at Ossogne, and the Scandinavian relics, date about A.D. 330, as they have busts on them of *Constantine* and *Constans*. There is a difference between them, however; for the Romans have no decorations but of a civil or political character, while the Scandinavian are covered with religious emblems, etc. M. Lelewel then gives a more minute account of a plate of gold found at Thuilly, to the reading on which he gives a clever approximation, and mentions another, discovered near Tongrès, of which he offers a conjectural, but not probable, explanation. He mentions also one in bronze, with the name of *Egbert*, and the title of Augustus; and gives a curious account of the assumption of the Roman imperial titles about the time of Charlemagne. He concludes by a notice of the use of rings by the Scandinavians, etc.

- VIII. *Meynaërts.—Huit Demi-sous et Trois Tiers de Sou inédits.* Pp. 119—122.

This is a short account of eight coins of late Roman emperors, from Honorius to Mauricius. M. Meynaërts makes some useful remarks on the change of weight during the third century.

IX. *C. Piot. — Monnaies battues a Fauquemont par Philip le Hardi, Comte de Flandres. Pp.122—132.*

It had been long a question to which Fauquemont these coins ought to be given, as there are two places with the name; the first in the northern part of the ancient duchy of Limbourg, the second in Artois. M. Piot, having examined the orders given to the moneyers by Philip, decides in favour of the first. He subjoins several *pièces justificatives* from which he has formed this opinion.

X. *C. Piot. — Documents pour servir à l'Histoire Monétaire des Pays-Bas; publiés par Fr. Verachter. Pp. 133—146.*

M. Piot has already noticed the previous publications of M. Verachter. His present work contains *two* articles; the first, on the *oboles of Count Gerolphe*; the second, on the *money of Philip de St. Paul, struck at Louvain, A.D. 1429, 1430*. On the *first*, M. Piot considers, that M. Verachter has failed to produce historical testimony, and that the coins he attributes to the ninth really belong to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; first, because the Carlovingian race alone struck money at that early period; and, secondly, from a comparison with those of *Philip d'Alsace*. In the *second*, M. Piot considers him to have been more successful, in bringing together a considerable mass of interesting historical documents. M. Piot concludes by adding a large collection of *pièces justificatives*.

XI. *C. Piot. — Antiquités de Pologne, Lithuanie, et Slavonie; par J. Lelewel. No. 2. Pp. 146, 147.*

This is a short notice, by M. Piot, of an interesting work by M. Lelewel, on the coins of Poland. M. Lelewel has divided his history into three portions:—1, the æra of deniers, from A.D. 1000 to 1333; 2, that of the gros, from 1333 to 1620; 3, that of the florin, from 1620 to 1795. It is remarkable that hardly any religious emblems are found on the Polish money.

XII. *R. Chalon. — Monnaies de l'Abbesse de Nivelles. Pp. 161—163.*

M. Chalon shews that the abbey of Nivelles struck coins by a *diploma* from the Emperor Henry III. as early as the year 1040, and that it retained this power until 1209. M. Chalon thinks it probable that the right was withdrawn in A.D. 1225, as no coins have been found of a later period.

XIII. *G. Groddons. Notice sur une trouvaille de Monnaies faite à Bekkeroort, près de Diest en 1842. Pp. 164—172.*

This is a catalogue of a collection of coins, found in an earthen-

ware cruise, in an old building belonging to the curé de Bekkevoort. It consists of pieces struck between A.D. 1261 and 1392, chiefly of princes in the neighbourhood; but there is also one of Alexander of Holland and one of Robert Bruce, together with several of Edward III.

XIV. *C. Piot.*—*Discussions entre le Duc de Wenceslas et les Etats de Brabant au sujet de ses monnaies.* Pp. 173—200.

This is an account of the disputes between the Duke de Wenceslas and the people of Brabant, relative to the right of striking money, in the year 1381. Wenceslas had made an agreement with the people that his coin should be according to a certain standard, but that if the money of England, France, or of the count of Flanders, became adulterated, Wenceslas was to have the power of giving his money a proportionate alloy, otherwise he would have been a great loser in the exchange. When, however, the foreign coin was so alloyed, the people protested against Wenceslas for diminishing the value of his currency. *M. Piot* gives the charge, and his reply to it, and subjoins several *pièces justificatives*.

XV. *Meynaërts.*—*Quatre Pièces d'Or inédites de mon cabinet.* Pp. 201—203.

This is a short notice on four gold coins which *M. Meynaërts* attributes to the ancient Lydians, and considers to be unedited.

XVI. *Guiolh.*—*Trouvailles Numismatiques et Archéologiques, faites à Arlon.* Pp. 204—213.

Two discoveries have been made at *Arlon*; 1, in the land of *M. de Sauley*, consisting of Roman cinerary vases and two coins; 2, in the ancient convent of Carmelites, at *Arlon*, among the bones in the burying ground. They consist of coins of *Lorraine*, *France*, *Luxembourg*; of these, some of those of *Lorraine* are very curious. Among the foundations was also found a fragment of a female figure, probably of Roman workmanship. *M. Guiolh* adds two *pièces justificatives*.

XVII. *J. Lelewel.*—*Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonnaise; par M. de la Saussaye.* Pp. 213—218.

This is a short review of *M. de la Saussaye's* valuable work on the monetary system of *Narbonnaise*. *M. Lelewel* speaks throughout in terms of the highest praise, and acquiesces in almost all of *M. de la Saussaye's* attributions.

XVIII. *Leodinus.*—*Quelques Mots sur le Perron de Liège.* Pp. 219—236.

This is a very valuable historical essay upon the symbol

(technically called *perron*) which occurs universally on the coins and other monuments of the town of Liège. The author considers two questions:—1. What is the *perron*? 2. At what epoch was it adopted as the special badge of the *Liégeois*? On the *first*, he determines, beyond all doubt, that it is a religious emblem, bearing a great resemblance to the cross on the coins of Theodosius II. and Valentinianus III., and probably adopted by the early Franks and Merovingians from those sources. The *second* is not so easy to determine. Yet it appears to have been set up in the court of the cloisters of St. Lambert as early as the middle of the twelfth century,—perhaps earlier,—and to have been adopted as the symbol of the liberties of the town in 1303, under *Thibaut de Bar*.

XIX. C.—*Médaille inédite du Règne de Napoléon*. P. 244.

This medal, which commemorates the existence of an ephemeral society of Masons at La Haye, is one of only five specimens which were then struck. From its extreme rarity, it has never been noticed by any of those who have written on the medals of the Napoleon series.

XX. C. Piot. — *Documents sur quelques Monnaies frappées par Antoine, duc de Brabant*. Pp. 247—260.

This paper contains a short account of some money struck by Anthony, duke of Brabant, by an order of 10th July, 1405, and the statistics of the weights of the coins then in circulation; with two *pièces justificatives*, from which this statement has been drawn up.

XXI. C. Piot. — *Classification de quelques Monnaies Visigothes*. Pp. 261—279.

M. Piot, in a paper characterised by his usual learning and ability, enters at great length into the numismatic history of the Visigoths. He shows that they, in almost all cases, adopted the types of Roman emperors of their day, adding to these many other things which are peculiar to the northern nations. Thus, the titles and inscriptions are Roman, the long hair on the heads of the figures barbarian, and characteristic of the free people of the north. M. Piot then takes a survey of the coins themselves, and gives a description of a considerable number, beginning with those whose legends present merely a confused collection of letters, and proceeding regularly, from *Leuvigilde*, in A.D. 568—586, to Roderick, in 711—714. M. Piot adds, that this series of the Visigoth kings belongs to the magnificent collection of M. Meynaerts, at Louvain.

XXII. *Meynaërts. — Des monnaies chez les Egyptiens.*

Pp. 280—282.

A short paper by M. Meynaërts, who supposes that the *Scarabæi* may have been used by the ancient Egyptians for money.

XXIII. *A. Perreau. — Recherches sur les seigneurs de Herstal, et sur leur monnaies.* Pp. 283—289.

M. Perreau gives an historical account of the house of Herstal; and then describes nine coins which alone survive of the monetary issue of this family. They comprehend the period between A.D. 1253 and A.D. 1354. In an appendix, he has added a description of one more coin, from the cabinet of M. Serrure, which has great historical interest, in that it was struck by John III. as duke of Brabant, subsequent to the death of Beatrix, in 1339, when the house of Herstal ceased to be a distinct family.

XXIV. *De C. — Quelques mots sur les publications faites à l'occasion de la trouvaille de Louvain.* Pp. 290—296.

This is a paper containing critical and historical remarks on two essays which have been published on the discovery of some ancient coins at Louvain: one by M. Meynaërts, of Louvain, in the *Revue Numismatique de Blois*, pp. 377—381; the second, with fuller details, by M. Piot, in the *Messenger des Sciences Historiques*. The author of this paper states, that both these essays are inaccurate; and then gives a brief account of some pieces from the same hoard which have come into his hands.

XXV. *C. — Catalogue des monnaies du comté de Namur.*

Pp. 297—310.

This is a continuation of the catalogue of Belgian money proposed in the first number of the *Revue*, and actually begun by a description of the coins of Hainault. This portion comprehends those of Namur, from Albert III., A.D. 1037, to Philip-le-Bel, A.D. 1506.

XXVI. *P. O. Van der Chijs. — Quelques mots sur T. E. Mionnet, à M. le Rédacteur du Messenger des Sciences et des Lettres.*

Pp. 311—321.

This is an interesting sketch of the life of this indefatigable numismatist, with a full and minute account of his labours for the advancement of the study of coins, and a particular description of the works which he has published. M. Van der Chijs mentions one fact, which is, perhaps, not generally known, that M. Mionnet, but five days before his death, put the finishing hand to a work

he was about to publish, called *Complement, ou Volumes additionnels à la Description des Médailles antiques*.

XXVII. *Dr. Rigollot*.—*Gros Tournois de Jean, roi de Bohême, comte de Luxembourg*. P. 329.

A short account of a *gros Tournois* of John, king of Bohemia, struck, as it appears, in imitation of the *gros* of *Philippe de Valois*.

XXVIII.—*Médaille de Ste. Jeanne de Valois, frappée aux frais de M. Pierquin de Gembloux*. Pp. 330—332.

The chief interest of this modern medal is, that the portrait on it has been copied from a cast taken from the face of St. Jeanne de Valois shortly after death, and lately discovered by *M. Pierquin de Gembloux*. Hitherto no portrait of her whatever has had the least claim to authenticity. It is singularly unfortunate, that, so late as 1842, a huge statue to her memory should have been placed in one of the niches of the Madeleine, with the inscription "*Bourges, 1500*," a date which does not agree with that of her birth, death, or canonization.

XXIX. *Meynaërts*.—*Quatre pièces en or, qui ont échappé à Mionnet*. Pp. 333—334.

This is a description of four gold coins:—1. Vararanes II., Vararanes III., and Narses. 2. An uncertain Sassanian king. 3. Constantine the Great. 4. Constantine XI.

XXX.—*Quel sens doit-on attacher au mot MONETA, dont se sert Louis IV., dans un diplôme par lequel il ratifie les droits d'Etienne, évêque de Liège, sur la ville de Maestricht*. Pp. 349—354.

Two opinions have been held on the meaning of this word in the old charters:—1, that it implies the right of striking money; 2, that it is a simple *feudal service*. The object of the present paper is to prove the first of these positions, in opposition to *M. Villenfagne*, in his *Recherches sur l'histoire de la ci-devant principauté de Liège*. The author of it shows, from numerous examples, that even very small towns had this right, and is supported in his view by *De Renesse*, *Heylen*, and *Lelewel*; and then quotes several diplomas, in which the word *moneta* is used in this sense, and in no other. Of these, the charter to the abbey of Pruim (*Hautheim, Hist. Dipl. Trevirensis*, tom. i. p. 198) is as satisfactory as possible.

XXXI. *Meynaërts*.—*Sept demi-sous en or, inédits*. Pp. 355, 356.

This is a catalogue of seven semises of the Byzantine series, comprehending the period from A.D. 308 to A.D. 565.

XXXII. *De la Fontaine.*

Pp. 357—362.

This is a short account of four curious gold coins, which appear to have been issued agreeably to a treaty between Bohemond de Sarrebrucken, bishop of Treves, and Wenceslaus, duke of Luxembourg. M. de la Fontaine considers that they belong to the series which he calls *monnaies sociales*. He adds a *pièce justificative* from *Hautheim, Hist. Trevirensis*, tom. ii. p. 235. M. de Fontaine concludes by mentioning that *De Saulcy* (in the *Revue de Blois*, 1836,) had drawn attention to some pieces struck by John of Bohemia, and Henry IV., count of Bar, stating, at the same time, that the former chose for his places of mintage, Luxembourg and Danvilliers, while the latter chose *St. Michel* and *Stenay* for a similar purpose. As late as the year 1842, some coins were discovered at *Freudenberg*, one of which had issued from the mint of *St. Michel*.

XXXIII. *Meynaërts.—Monnaies Visigothes.* P. 363.

An account of three coins of *Athanagildas*, *Linoa*, and *Chindasvintus*.

XXXIV. *Meynaërts. — Pièce d'or trouvée dans un tombeau à Athènes.* P. 364.

This gold coin is said to have been found in the mouth of a skeleton, at Athens. M. Meynaërts supposes that it was intended as a tribute to *Charon*, and imagines that it is of the highest antiquity and belonged to the series commonly called *Bracteates*. If the plate be correct, we think there is no ground for either of the last suppositions.

XXXV. *A. Perreau.—Recherches sur les seigneurs de Born, et sur leurs monnaies.* Pp. 365—368.

M. Perreau gives a concise history of the family of *Born*, from A.D. 1150 to A.D. 1400, and states that, hitherto, the few known pieces struck by these counts have been comprehended under those of the dukes of *Gueldres*. He then describes two coins from his own cabinet, and one which he had just received from M. *Lelewel*.

XXXVI. *Meynaërts.—Poids de la ville de Lampsacus.*
Pp. 369—371.

M. Meynaërts shows that, in very early times, weight was used instead of coined money to designate value, and that afterwards the Greek *drachma* served as a unit for both. He then shows that the *drachma* had a different weight in Athens, *Egina*, *Egypt*, and *Rhodes*; and infers, from the weight of the specimen in his possession (66 drs. 406½), that it must have been a *mina* of some

town in which the Rhodian standard was in vogue. Lastly, from the type, he concludes that this town was *Lampsacus in Mysia*.

XXXVII. *C. Piot.*—*Profits du monnayage donnés à ferme.*
Pp. 372—378.

A short historical paper to prove that it was the custom of the princes who, in the middle ages, ruled in Belgium, to farm the profits arising from the striking of their coins. M. Piot suggests, that some words, otherwise unaccountable, which occur on the early coins of Brabant, may be the names of these moneyers. He adds two *pièces justificatives*.

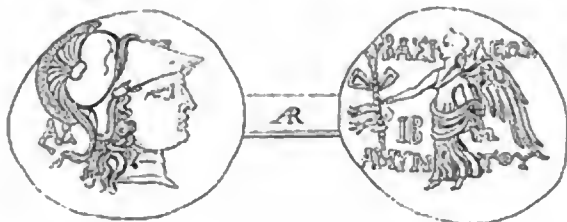
XXXVIII. *J. Lelewel.* — *Monographie numismatique Berri-
chonne de M. Pierquin de Gembloux.* Pp. 379—387.

This is a review of a work by M. Pierquin de Gembloux, which, if the reviewer is to be trusted, is full of the most extraordinary notions of philology, applied to the illustration of coins. M. Gembloux sets at nought all that his predecessors in these studies have accomplished, and proposes the most extravagant interpretations for coins of places where their legislation, manners, customs, and dialects, are all equally unknown to us. He seems to have but one idea before him, that of attributing to Berri every possible and impossible coin. The portion of his work which really deserves the most praise is his essay on the *mereaux* and *jetons*: he distinguishes rightly between the *gectoris* and the *jetons*; but M. Lelewel suggests, that a still better classification would be that of *jetons de compte* (*calculi, rechen-pfennig*), and *jetons historiques*.

XXXIX. *C. Piot.*—*Classification de quelques Monnaies Liégeoises inédites.* Pp. 388—392.

This is an account of some coins discovered at Maestricht, and which fill up a considerable hiatus in the able work on the numismatics of the bishopric of Liege, by the *Comte de Renesse-Breidbach*. M. Piot's essay comprehends specimens of the period between A.D. 1091 and A.D. 1164.

XL. *Annonce d'un ouvrage sur les Médailles de l'ancienne Afrique, par MM. Falbe et Lindberg; avec un aperçu des découvertes de M. Lindberg dans la Numismatique de Carthage, de la Numidie, et de la Mauritanie. J. C. Scharling. 1843.*



VI.

ON TWO NEWLY DISCOVERED SILVER TETRADRACHMS OF AMYNTAS, KING OF GALATIA :
WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE DIMINUTION IN
WEIGHT OF THE ATTIC DRACHMA.

[We have much pleasure in laying before our readers, a wood-engraving of a new and most interesting coin of Amyntas, king of Galatia, being one of two¹ lately received from our esteemed correspondent, H. P. Borrell, Esq. of Smyrna. We are indebted to Mr. Burgon for the following remarks upon them.—
ED.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,

IN a letter just received from Smyrna, accompanying the two coins to which it relates, my friend Mr. Borrell informs me, that he had lately met with "two silver tetradrachms of Amyntas, king of Galatia, in the finest state of preservation, one bearing a date, IB (year 12), and the other without." He adds, "You will be struck with the resemblance of these coins to the common tetradrachms of Side, in Pamphylia, and they were most probably struck in that city. Dion Cassius says, that M. Antony gave the kingdom of Galatia to Amyntas for his services, and added thereto Pisidia, and part of Pamphylia."

¹ We have been informed that three coins, of similar size and type, have been received at Paris, from the Levant.

The passage in Dio, to which Mr. Borrell alludes,² seems very satisfactorily to account for the peculiar circumstance, that Amyntas should have struck this money in the chief city of the last-named province. Indeed, the coins resemble the *latest* tetradrachms of Side so entirely, 1st, in type; 2dly, in style of workmanship, as well as style of fabric; and, 3dly, in weight,³ as to leave no reasonable doubt of their being referable to the mint of the celebrated city,⁴ whose Minerva⁵ and Victory are impressed upon them.

The two coins being of the same type, it will suffice to describe the specimen which has been engraved. (See the vignette.) Both coins are as they came from the die.

1. *Obv.*—Helmeted head of Minerva to the right, and a monogram behind.⁶

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ. A winged Victory, in rapid motion, to the left, with a sceptre and diadem⁷ in her extended right hand, and her left supporting her

² Lib. xlix. c. 32.

³ We shall recur to the weight of these coins before closing these remarks.

⁴ Under the dominion of Amyntas, Side must still have ranked as the chief city, not only of Pamphylia, but of all the south coast of Asia. We learn from its coins, that, as late as the reign of Gallienus, its importance gave rise to its assumption of the proud titles, *ΚΙΑΥΤΩΝ ΔΑΜΠΠΟΤΑΤΗΚ ΕΝΔΟΞΟΥ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ* (Vaillant, *Numismata Græca*.—Mionnet, *Supp.* vol. vii. p. 79). The ancient splendour of Side is even now attested by its ruins. The capacious harbours of the city, as well as its walls, towers, gates, temples, agora, theatre, etc. etc., still remain. See Beaufort's *Karamania*, pp. 146—162.

⁵ Strabo (lib. xiv. p. 667), mentions the temple of Minerva at Side.

⁶ The monogram is singular, and apparently simple; but it will admit of too many combinations to permit a probable conjecture, except that it contains the name of the chief moneyer, or *monetary* of Amyntas, at Side.

⁷ These objects, originally indicative of divinity, are probably to be regarded, in the time of Amyntas, as merely symbolical of his regal power.

drapery. In the field, to the left, the letters 113 (year 12). Size, 8 (of Mionnet). Weight, 246 $\frac{1}{8}$ Troy grains.

2. Another specimen, but without monogram or date, and in the same perfect state of preservation. Size, 8. Weight, 244 $\frac{1}{8}$ Troy grains.

It would be superfluous to remind the numismatic reader, that, with the exception of an unique coin, to which we will presently advert,⁸ no silver coins of the kings of Galatia have been hitherto discovered. Recurring to the passage in Dio, just cited, it appears that Amyntas received from Antony the sovereignty of Galatia, including part of Lycaonia and Pamphylia, in the consulship of Gellius and Nerva, u.c. 718=B.C. 36.⁹ It is not difficult to discover, on referring to an accurate map,¹⁰ that the motive of Antony, in annexing part of Lycaonia and Pamphylia to the kingdom of Galatia, was to connect the dominions of his ally, Amyntas, with the sea; and by thus giving him the authority over such an important maritime city as Side, to secure to himself, both by sea and by land, all the assistance which Amyntas could render in the great struggle for empire then going on.¹¹

Of the history of Amyntas but little is known. Previous to his elevation to the sovereignty of Galatia, he had been secretary (*Γραμματεὺς*) to King Deiotarus.¹² Subsequently,

⁸ See note 22, p. 74.

⁹ Clinton, *Fasti Hellenici*, vol. iii. p. 222, B.C. 36, and p. 437, note f; Dio, xlix. 32.

¹⁰ See the map to Colonel Leake's *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor*, etc., 8vo. 1824.

¹¹ It was precisely in the same year (B.C. 36) that Antony, with the same view of securing to himself the friendship and alliance of the adjoining kingdom of Cappadocia, deposed and put to death Ariarathes VII., the reigning king, and set up Archelaus in his stead (Dio, xlix. 32; Clinton, vol. iii. p. 437).

¹² Dio, xlix. 32. This must be Deiotarus I., who was extremely

we hear of him as commander in chief (στρατηγός) of the Galatian troops, sent by Deiotarus as auxiliaries to Brutus, whose cause, however, Amyntas abandoned just before the battle of Philippi, A. v. c. 712=B. c. 42,¹³ and went over to Antony and Octavianus, with others, Romans as well as auxiliaries;¹⁴ thereby contributing, in no small degree, to the success of the Triumvirs against Brutus and Cassius on that memorable occasion. This event probably led to his attainment afterwards (B. c. 36), of the regal dignity from Antony, already spoken of.

During the feuds which arose between Antony and Octavianus in the year B. c. 32, and which led to the preparations for war between the now hostile Triumvirs, we find Amyntas aiding Antony, by furnishing troops, but not leading them in person.¹⁵ In the following year, however, Amyntas had joined Antony's army; for we learn from Plutarch¹⁶ that several persons of distinction, while encamped at Actium, amongst whom were the kings Amyntas and Deiotarus,¹⁷ went over from Antony to Octavianus, B. c. 31, just previous to the celebrated naval battle which was to decide the fate

aged (ὑπέργυνος) in A. v. c. 712=B. c. 42 (Dio, xlvii. 24), and who had been rallied by Crassus twelve years before (B. c. 54), on his beginning to build a city in his old age.—Cf. Plutarch, in *Crasso*, c. 17; Clinton, *Fast. Hellen.* vol. iii. p. 190. It appears that he died in the year B. c. 40.—Cf. Dio, xlviii. 33. A. v. c. 714; Clinton, vol. iii. p. 216.

¹³ Dio, xlvii. c. 48; Clinton, *Fasti Hellen.* vol. iii. p. 214.

¹⁴ Plutarch, in *Bruto*, c. xlix.; Dio, lib. xlvii. c. 48.

¹⁵ Plutarch, in *Anton.* c. 61.

¹⁶ Plutarch, in *Anton.* c. 63; Vell. Patereul. lib. ii. c. 84; Dio, lib. l. c. 13.

¹⁷ At this period (B. c. 31), Deiotarus I. had been dead nine years. This is therefore Deiotarus II. (the son of the old king Deiotarus), who was reigning jointly with his father, previous to B. c. 45.—Cf. Cicero, *Phil.* xi. 12, 13. "*Regem Deiotarum patrem, et regem Deiotarum filium;*" and Clinton, *Fast. Hell.* vol. iii. p. 207.

of the civilised world. On this occasion, as at the battle of Philippi, it seems that the defection of the seceders turned the fortune of the day.

In partial extenuation of this treacherous and ungrateful conduct on the part of Amyntas, who owed his kingdom to Antony, it may be urged, that the unbounded and untoward influence of Cleopatra over that great commander, not only tended, in the minds of many of his adherents, to disqualify him for the government of the Roman people, but had disgusted several of his most faithful personal friends. At the same time, his ill success in the skirmishes which were daily taking place between the rival forces before Actium, as well by land as by sea, dispirited and intimidated his allies, and weakened their confidence in the issue of the approaching important struggle. Thus it was that, at last, fidelity to Antony appeared to them a vain and dangerous endeavour to support a hopeless cause.

The result of the battle justified the foresight of Amyntas; and the death of Antony in the following year (B.C. 30), left Octavianus sole master of the Roman empire.

As it is chiefly in connexion with the civil dissensions of Rome that mention is made of Amyntas, we find no more said of him during the comparative calm which followed Antony's death, till B.C. 25,¹⁸ in which year he lost his life. It is to Strabo that we are indebted for the most detailed account of this event.¹⁹ It appears, that, wishing to punish and repress the lawless incursions of the brigand Pisidians and Cilicians, who inhabited some of the most elevated and

¹⁸ Dio, liii 26, A. V.C. 729 = B.C. 25; Clinton, *Fast. Hell.* vol. iii. p. 553, note q

¹⁹ Lib. xii. cap. 5, § 4, 5. p. 569. Strabo was himself about this time in Egypt, and about thirty years old (Clinton, *Fast. Hell.* vol. iii. p. 237).

inaccessible parts of the mountain chain of Taurus, from whence they were in the habit of descending and ravaging the plain country, Amyntas headed an expedition against them in person with considerable success. Having taken Cremna, in Pisidia, and entered the territory of the Homonadenses,²⁰ the greater part of whose fortresses he had taken, and whose leader (*τύραννος*) he had conquered and put to death, he fell into an ambuscade of Cilicians, which had been contrived by a stratagem of the widow of the late Homonadensian leader, and was himself taken and slain.

With Amyntas, the independence of the kingdom of Galatia came to an end. Dio expressly states,²¹ that "at the death of Amyntas, Augustus did not give the government to his sons, but brought Galatia and Lycaonia into the rank of a subject province, with a Roman governor; and the parts of Pamphylia which had been formerly assigned to Amyntas, were restored to their own government."

This hasty and imperfect sketch of the principal events in the life of Amyntas, leads to a consideration of the date on the first described of the two coins before us.

Although, with one exception,²² no coin of a king of

²⁰ Situated in Cilicia, according to Strabo, but according to Pliny, in Isauria.

²¹ Dio, liii. 26.

²² The only other coin hitherto known ascribed to a king of Galatia with a date (and which is also of silver), is the unique coin of Brogitarus, described by Mionnet, vol. iv. p. 405, No. 12, and engraved in vol. vii. *Supp.* pl. xiii. fig. 3. He should, however, rather be called high-priest of Pessinus, with the title of king. Brogitarus acquired this pontifical dignity, as well as the royal title, by purchase, of P. Clodius, when Plebeian Tribune, B.C. 58.—(Cf. Clinton, *Fasti*, vol. iii. p. 185, col. 4, and Cicero, *Orat. de Haruspic. Respons.*) This highly curious coin, as it bears the date of the sixth year of his reign, was therefore struck in the current year, B.C. 53. Its weight is 186.8 Troy grains, and as it appears from the plate to be in perfect preservation, we may

Galatia bearing a date has been discovered till now, numismatic analogy seems fully to warrant the opinion, that the letters IB are numerals, indicating the twelfth current year of the reign of Amyntas. The coin of Brogitarus, just cited in the preceding note, has the numeral Γ in the *exergue*,²³ indicating, in like manner, the sixth current year of his reign; and the coins of the kings of Cappadocia (an adjoining kingdom) almost all bear the date of the reign of each monarch, down to Archelaus, the last king, who was contemporary with Amyntas.

We have already seen, that the reign of Amyntas began during the current year, B. C. 36; and we have just remarked, that his death occurred during the current year, B. C. 25. This coin was therefore struck in the year in which he was killed, that is in the twelfth current year of his reign. He therefore probably reigned about eleven years, namely ten complete years, and the portions of the two current years during which his reign began and terminated; which por-

conclude that it is a tri-drachm on the Attic standard of that period, giving approximately a drachma of 62.3 Troy grains, and being of about equal weight to the cistophori of the adjoining provinces, then in full circulation. The name of the Proconsul, C. PVLCHER, the brother of P. Clodius, the friend and patron of Brogitarus, occurs on the cistophori of Tralles and Pergamus; and the name of another member of the same family, also a Proconsul, occurs on the cistophori of Apamea and Laodicea, in Phrygia (Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* vol. iv. p. 360).

²³ Miounet (*loc. cit.*) has omitted to notice the numeral Γ on this remarkable coin of Brogitarus; and on referring to the original publication of it in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, 8vo. Paris, An. Rev. 7=1799, tom. v. p. 460, I find that it was mistaken for a II, and looked upon as the initial letter of Pessinus, where Brogitarus probably resided as high-priest. In putting the year of his reign on his coins, as well as the title *Philoromæus* (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΡΟΥΤΤΑΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ), he adopted the usage of the kings of Cappadocia, when in friendly relation with Rome.

tions may or may not have made, together, one year or more.²⁴

According to our promise at the commencement of these remarks,²⁵ we have now to discuss, in the last place *the weight* of these two important coins of Amyntas. This, if taken in connection with the weight of the *latest* tetradrachms of Side, seems likely to throw an unexpected light upon a question, which, though agitated soon after the revival of learning, has never yet been quite satisfactorily disposed of.

The question, or difficulty, alluded to, arose during the early attempts to discover the exact weight of the Attic Drachma, and of the Roman Denarius; and mainly consisted in the apparent impossibility of reconciling the testimony of the classic authors, with the evidence afforded by the weights of the coins themselves. A few words of digression, before we recur to the coins of Amyntas, may make this matter more clear.

It is well known that the Greek and Roman writers, respectively, not only identify the Attic Drachma with the Roman Denarius, and *vice versa*;²⁶ but that they all

²⁴ We find this to have been the usual system of dating adopted by the ancients, wherever it was customary to put the date of the reign on the money. Thus the coins of Æmilianus, struck in Egypt, bear L.A. (year 1), and L.B. (year 2), although he only reigned three months; because the termination of the first current year, and the commencement of the second, happened to occur during the three months that he reigned.

²⁵ In the Note 3, page 70.

²⁶ As in the following passages. Cicero, in an epistle to Atticus (lib. xvi. 8.) says, "Veteranos quique Casilini, et Galatiæ sunt perduxit ad suam sententiam; nec mirum: quingenos Denarios dat."—Dio (lib. xlv. c. 12.), stating the same fact, says, "Καὶ ἔϋωκεν εὐθὺς τότε κατὰ πεντακοσίας δραχμῆς."—Again, Strabo, (lib. v. p. 249) records an event which occurred at Casilinum as follows, "ὑπὸ λιμοῦ διακοσίων δραχμῶν πρᾶθέντος μεδίμνου, ὃ

uniformly speak of both coins as of equal weight or value. A few of the most positive among many passages which might be adduced, will suffice to shew this:—

Livy,²⁷ when speaking of the triumph of T. Quinctius Flaminius, says, “Signati argenti octoginta quatuor millia fuêre atticorum, tetradrachmuni vocant: III [*lege* IIII]²⁸ ferè denariorum in singulis argenti est pondus.” A passage in Scribonius Largus²⁹ is to the same effect. “Erit autem nota denarii unius pro Græcâ drachmâ; æquè enim in librâ denarii octoginta quatuor apud nos, quot drachinæ apud Græcos incurrunt.”—Again, Pliny³⁰ informs us that, “Drachma Attica denarii argentei habet pondus.”—In A. Gellius³¹ is the following passage, to the same effect. “Lais μυριάς δραχμὰς ἢ τάλαντον poposcit, hoc facit nummi nostratis denariûm decem millia.”—A fragment of Cleopatra³² also states that, “Τὸ Ἰταλικὸν δηνάριον ἔχει δραχμὴν ἰ.”

μὲν πωλήσας ἀπὸθανεν, ἐσώθη δὲ ὁ πριάμενος.”—Pliny (Hist. Nat. lib. viii. c. 57,) narrating the same story, says, “venisse murem ducentis nummis [denariis] Casilinum obsidente Annibale, eumque qui vendiderat fame interisse, emptorem vixisse annales tradunt.”—Similar passages have been very fully, and very ably discussed by M. Letronne, who, although he proves that they are to be regarded as mere translations, fully admits the force of the *positive assertions* as to value, or weight, which are to be found in other passages. See page 98 of his *Considérations Générales sur l'évaluation des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*. Paris, 1817. 4to.

²⁷ Lib. xxxiv. 51.

²⁸ This correction of a very early error of the copyists, has been readily adopted by all numismatists. It was first proposed by Greaves, at page 83, of a work to be mentioned presently. (See Note ³³, page 78.)

²⁹ Ad. C. Jul. Callist. Epist. prefixed to his *Compositiones Medicæ*.

³⁰ Hist. Nat. lib. xxi. cap. 34.

³¹ Noct. Att. lib. i. cap. 8.

³² Apud Galen. *Opera Omnia*, Lipsiæ, 1830, vol. xix. p. 768.

The unequivocal and concurrent testimony of these, and similar passages, as might naturally be expected, induced the earliest writers on the weights and measures of the Ancients, to assign too low a value to the Attic Drachma. Indeed, with such apparently irrefragable proof, its equality to the Consular Denarius was never doubted, until the publication of the "*Discourse of the Romane Foot and Denarius*," 1647, by John Greaves, Professor of Astronomy, at Oxford,³³ made it known to the learned of Europe, that the Attic Drachma was, in fact, much heavier than the Consular Denarius,³⁴ the former weighing 67 Troy grains, and the latter 62.

³³ In a letter, prefatory to his curious little book, addressed "To his truly noble and learned friend, John Selden, Esquire, Burgesse of the University of Oxford, in the honourable House of Commons;" he says, "seeing....it was therefore necessary, that both the weight and valuation of the Denarius should be exactly known,....in *Italy*, I examined with a balance (the scale of which the eightieth part of a grain would sensibly turn) many hundred fair *Denarii*, both *Consulares* and *Cæsarei*.With these *Denarii*, for the greater certainty, I compared such Grecian coins (especially Athenian) as I had either seen in choice cabinets, or bought of mine own....By which comparison I first discovered, that howsoever the Romanes....equal the *Denarius* to the *Drachma*,....and though the Greeks....equal the *Drachma* to the *Denarius*,....we may evidently discern in the scale, the *Drachma Attica* to be heavier than the *Denarius*;....consequently all modern writers, following their traditions in discourses *de ponderibus*, and *de re nummariâ*, have erred." In conclusion, he informs us in his quaint style that he owed his discoveries to his "travels in *Italy*, *Greece*, and *Aegypt*;" and that "after the manner of travellers," he had published at home the observations which he had made abroad.

³⁴ In Hussey's "*Essay on Ancient Weights and Money, etc.*," 8vo. Oxford, 1836, at pp. 19 and 135, are lists of those writers, who, since the revival of learning, have treated of the weight of the Attic Drachma, and Roman Denarius; and the following are the results which the most accurate of these have brought out:—

The discovery that the testimony of the coins themselves was so much at variance with the uniform evidence of the writings of the ancients, gave rise to a difficulty, which the arguments of the early writers, including those used by Greaves himself,³⁵ were unable to reconcile and explain. In claiming, therefore, for our learned countryman the honour of being the first to discover the weight of the Attic Drachma, we must at the same time admit, that in his day, numismatic study was too much in its infancy to enable him to approach the real point of the difficult question to which his discovery had given rise.

Greaves seems not to have adverted to the fact, that he

The Weights are in Troy grains and decimal parts.

	Weight of the Attic Drachma.	Weight of the Roman Consul- lar Denarius.
Budé, <i>De Asse</i> , 1516	59.04	— 59.04
Greaves, Professor of Astronomy, at Oxford, <i>Discourse of the Romane Foot and Denarius</i> , 8vo. London, 1647 . . .	67.0	— 62.0
Eisenschmidt, <i>De Pond. et Mens.</i> 1708.		
The Drachma of Solon	68.2	— 60.9
— of later times	65.53	
— of Philip	65.6	
Raper, <i>Philosoph. Transac.</i> for 1771, vol. lxi. page 462	66.5	— 60.0
Barthélemy, <i>Anacharsis</i> , 1778, vol. iv. p. lxii.—The Drachma up to the period of Pericles	67.24	
That of later times	64.78	
Letronne, <i>Considérations Générales sur l'évaluation des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines.</i> 4to, Paris, 1817.		
The Drachma of true standard weight	67.37	— 59.939
To the preceding, may be added the result obtained by Hussey himself, (1836), in the work above cited,		
At page 18—the Drachma of Solon	66.5	— 60.0
At page 21—that of later times	63.5	
³⁵ <i>Loc. cit.</i> pp. 54, 55. 78—81, 129.		

was comparing the weight of a Drachma of the time of Solon or Pericles, with that of a Denarius of about the age of Cicero, or Livy. It appears never to have occurred to him, and others of his time, that in the course of many ages, and during so many political troubles and changes at Athens, *the weight of the Drachma might have been diminished*. This will be found to be the clue to the difficulty.—But, although a diminution in the weight of the Attic Drachma has been noticed, especially of late years,³⁶ little or nothing has been hitherto made known, *in the way of proof*, deduced from a reference to the weights of individual coins, that the Attic Drachma, after having been slightly diminished in weight shortly after the death of Alexander the Great, was afterwards subjected to still further occasional diminutions; till at length, between the middle and the end of the century which preceded the commencement of our æra, the Attic Drachma, and Roman Consular Denarius, *were equal, or so nearly equal*, as fully to warrant the classic writers just now cited. In other words, approximate proof has been wanting, up to the present time, to shew that the old Attic Drachma of 66½

³⁶ By a reference to the note ³⁴, page 79, it will be seen that the earliest hint of a diminution in the Attic Drachma, is due to Eisenschmidt. Subsequently, Barthélemy (*Anacharsis, Table xiv., Evaluation des Monnaies d'Athènes*), gave a more distinct notice of the reduced weight of the large spread tetradrachms of later times. The learned Abbé, however, in consequence of the difficulty which he experienced in an attempt to ascertain the respective ages of these coins, fixed the amount of diminution in the weight of them at 2·46 Troy grains, by a mean weight, taken on a pretty large scale. Still later, Letronne (*Loc. cit.* page 99) further reduces the weight of the Attic tetradrachm to between 304 and 308 French grains, but of which result, it is to be regretted, he has given no details.

to 67 grains, had been gradually diminished, till in the time of Livy,³⁷ it only weighed about 61 grains.

To *demonstrate* this fully and absolutely, would require, we are but too well aware, many more than *two* coins of Amyntas; but, if we are enabled by means of such scanty data as are within our reach, to give such a view of a difficult truth as may carry conviction,—the time occupied in perusing these lines will not be entirely thrown away.

In calling the question before us *a difficult truth*, it would be superfluous to remind the numismatic reader, that the sole cause of difficulty is the same now as it was in the days of Greaves, though in a less degree; namely, *our ignorance of the precise ages of civic coins*. Those of Athens in particular, for many obvious reasons, present extreme difficulty to an exact discovery of their respective ages. If the coins of Athens had borne dates, Professor Greaves would not have compared *so ancient* a Drachma, but would certainly have chosen one of the ago of Cicero or Livy, to weigh against a Consular Denarius; and thus, he and the early writers, so far from finding a stumbling-block in the passages which we have quoted, would have found that the books and the coins mutually confirmed each other.

Ending here, this somewhat long digression, it will be perceived that its object has been, first, to set the question before us in a clear point of view, by means of a rapid sketch of its early history; and secondly, to shew the nature of the proof, or illustration, required to clear it up. We now, therefore, recur to the remark already made,³⁸

³⁷ Livy is the earliest writer who distinctly mentions the equality of the Denarius to the Attic Drachma.

³⁸ *Suprà*, page 70.

that the Tetradrachms of Amyntas are so identical with the *latest* Tetradrachms of the City of Side, 1st in type: 2ndly in style of workmanship, as well as style of mintage; and 3rdly in weight; as to leave no reasonable doubt, even to the inexperienced eye, that they were not only struck in the same town, but at about the same period of time.³⁹ These points of identity, and especially this *equality in weight*, are important; inasmuch as Side was a city, which adjusted its money to the *Attic standard*; the coins of Side, therefore, *provided we are in possession of a series of them, and can discover their respective ages*, will illustrate our question, *as well as the coins of Athens itself*.

For this object, nothing could have been more fortunate and satisfactory than the discovery of the coins of Amyntas: which not only fix the age of the latest coins of a city which used the Attic standard, but shew them to be referable to so low a period as about B.C. 25.⁴⁰ It was also important for the solution of our question, that these coins should be *in perfect condition*, and *in sufficient quantity*; and although, on the latter point, we have still to wish for the further confirmation, which a few more coins of each kind would furnish, it is fortunate that, as to the preservation of the coins, nothing more perfect could be desired.

³⁹ This opinion is confirmed by information subsequently received, that these Tetradrachms of Amyntas, *were actually found mixed with Tetradrachms of Side of the latest kind*. See Appendix, page 93, Coins No. 23 and 24.

⁴⁰ The date on the coin being of the year in which Amyntas was killed (*Suprà*, page 73), and corresponding exactly with the period in which Livy wrote his history, namely B.C. 29—9, (*Cf. Clinton*, vol. iii. pp. 229 and 251), he being the earliest writer who mentions the equality of the Attic Drachma and Roman Denarius, as we have just remarked.

The fine condition, therefore, compensates in some degree for the small quantity.

The great use of regal coins, in aiding the judgment as to the age of coins of cities, is well known and generally admitted; but it is an event of most rare occurrence, to be enabled to ascertain the age of a civic coin by means of a regal one, so accurately as on the present occasion.

As it is now needful to compare with each other, the weights of a series of coins of Side, of different ages, we have subjoined a short appendix, to which reference can be made for details, as it is here only required to state results.

To shew first that the coins of Side *are* adjusted to the Attic standard, we merely refer to their weight; and to prevent doubt, or mistake, a selection has been made so as to include the weights of the published coins of Side, of different cabinets,⁴¹ of which the following is the result:—

	Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.
The three heaviest Tetradrachms of Side, in the British Museum, give a mean, or average drachma ⁴² of	65·2
The three heaviest in the Royal Cabinet of France, give	65·3
The same from the Hunter Collection, give	65·2
Two specimens from the late Mr. Thomas's Collec- tion, give	65·0

The almost exact (and yet perfectly uncontrived) coinci-

⁴¹ See Appendix, page 91, Coins of Side, Nos. 1 to 11.

⁴² The truth of the system, of judiciously adopting *the mean weight* of a given number of ancient coins, in perfect preservation, has been fully established by the experience of all those who have occupied themselves extensively in experiments upon the weights of coins. The names of Raper, Barthélemy, Letronne, Hussey, and many others, may be cited in proof of this assertion.

dence in the mean weight of the Drachma of Side, deduced from so few coins, is remarkable. It proves, that at the period when they were struck, a small diminution had taken place in the Attic drachma, which ought to weigh at least 66·5 Troy grains. This renders it very desirable to know their age; but the besetting difficulty of such an inquiry immediately assails us, and prevents any other than an approximate opinion. The best we can form would assign these coins to the reign of Antiochus III., and probably to the middle or latter part of it.

The following, among many other reasons may be adduced for thus referring them to above *a century after the death of Alexander*. 1. It is on record, that in his march through Asia, on his Indian expedition, Alexander took Side, and left a garrison there.⁴³ During his life time, that city like the other conquered cities of Asia, no doubt struck coins of Alexander himself. 2. It is well known, that the money of Alexander was of the full Attic weight;⁴⁴ some time must, therefore, have been required for the occurrence of the diminution above remarked. 3. These coins bear a general resemblance in fabric to many of those of Antiochus III., and the design of the type, as well as the style of the workmanship, indicate with tolerable certainty a period corresponding with his reign, namely, B. C. 223—187.

Having thus fixed, approximately, the age of *the oldest of the coins of Side, which are adjusted to the Attic standard*,⁴⁵

⁴³ Arrian. lib. 1. cap. 27.

⁴⁴ The occupation of Side, and of the chief cities of Asia, by Alexander, was probably the cause of the subsequent adoption of the Attic standard there, and elsewhere.

⁴⁵ The coins of Side, anterior to Alexander, are *not* on the Attic standard, and are of a different type, having been probably struck under the Persian sway.

we dare not venture to attempt to fix the ages of any more, for a period of about sixty years. The coins of Amyntas however, which, as before said,⁴⁶ bear the date B.C. 25, enable us readily to distinguish two kinds of *late coins*, which must necessarily have been struck during the century which preceded his time, and which, we think, may be safely assigned, approximately, to B.C. 125—75, for reasons given in the Appendix.⁴⁷

We have thus two kinds, or classes, of late coins of Side, independent of those of the period of Amyntas; and the mean weights of these three late classes are as follows:—

	Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.
Class I. gives an average, or mean drachma of .	63·1
II. gives ⁴⁸	62·8
III. being the <i>latest</i> (of the period of Amyntas) gives	61·4

But when, on weighing Class III. of the coins of Side, we perceive, for the first time, that we possess tetradrachms (adjusted to the Attic standard), which give a drachma of only 61·4 Troy grains, a new and unexpected light dawns upon us; and we discover at once that we have approached the solution of the old question, as to the equality of the

⁴⁶ *Suprà*, page 75.

⁴⁷ See Appendix, pages 91—93; Coins of Side, No. 12 to 25.—It may be well here to state, that we are fully aware of the disadvantages attendant upon an endeavour to shew, on the apparently slight authority of so few coins (in Classes I. and II.), results so important to fix the gradual diminution of the Attic drachma; but as these results *presented themselves*, we feel justified in not withholding them. If they do not approximate to the truth, it will be easy to correct them, by means of a greater number of the same kinds of coins, in perfect condition, without affecting our main question.

⁴⁸ It is worthy of remark, that the coin of Brogitarus, struck B.C. 53, gives a Drachma of 62·3 Troy grains. See page 74, Note 22.

Attic Drachma and Consular Denarius. At the same time, the weight of the latter being now *fixed* at 60 Troy grains,⁴⁹ it follows that it is to the Attic Drachma that we must look for some diminution of a difference of 1.4 Troy grains, or about 2.3 *per centum*, which still remains between them.

This cannot be satisfactorily accomplished without more coins. The two of Amyntas afford very slight help. They give us an average drachma of 61.3 Troy grains;⁵⁰ which corresponds so remarkably with the average of the eight tetradrachms of Side (Class III.) of the period of Amyntas, as before stated,⁵¹ as to lead to the inference that we have arrived at *very nearly* the minimum weight of the Attic Drachma.⁵² If this be supposed to be the case, the most probable means of explaining or accounting for this small remaining difference, appears to be a combination of the three following considerations:—

⁴⁹ For the weight of the consular Denarius, see the note ³⁴, page 79, but particularly the admirable work of Letronne there mentioned. By a most satisfactory and elaborate process of weighing singly 1350 Family Denarii with the greatest accuracy, and deducing therefrom a series of averages, M. Letronne has practically fixed the weight of the Roman pound, and proved that the nearest possible approximation to the weight of the Consular Denarius is 73.0597 French grains = 59.939 grains Troy. This result agrees very accurately with a previous trial which he had made on gold Consular coins, and Solidi of Constantine.

⁵⁰ See the weight of them at page 71.

⁵¹ *Suprà*, page 85.

⁵² It appears probable that if we had a greater number of the coins of Amyntas, as well as of the Class III., we should obtain an average drachma still lighter. The four tetradrachms, Nos. 17, 22, 23, and 24, in the Appendix, which we personally examined and weighed (of which three are *as they came from the die*, and the fourth in *very good condition*), give an average drachma of 61.07 Troy grains only.

1. That the authors cited, notwithstanding their positive testimony and apparent precision, adopted the usual and popular calculation, which was, in fact, *merely a close approximation*.

2. That future discoveries will diminish, *in some degree*, the average weight of the Attic Drachma at the period of Livy, or Amyntas. And—

3. That the *irregularity in the adjustment of the individual Drachmæ and Denarii* respectively, would have nullified in practice the assumption of any nicer distinction.

We proceed, in conclusion, to add a few words in illustration of these propositions.

If the discovery of more coins should hereafter reduce the Attic Drachma a fraction under 61 grains, which seems very probable,⁵³ the difference would then be 1·5 *per centum*; or reduced to 60·6 grains, the difference would be only *one per centum*. Either of these differences would perhaps justify the passages cited; especially when we consider that variations of more than *two per centum* constantly occur between one tetradrachm and another.⁵⁴

The Consular Denarius was also, on the other hand, so irregularly adjusted, that individual pieces frequently shew *much greater variations in weight*.⁵⁵ This remarkable irregularity in the adjustment (with the same weight of the Denarius, as in the Consular times), continued during the period of Julius Cæsar, M. Antony, and Augustus, as

⁵³ See Note ⁵², page 86.

⁵⁴ On comparing the weights in the Appendix, of the tetradrachms Class III., this will be quite evident; and even the two (Nos. 23 and 24) *as they came from the die*, and found *with the coins of Amyntas*, differ in weight one and a quarter *per centum*.

⁵⁵ Raper had remarked this. He says, "The Consular silver is so unequal, that the Romans must have been very negligent in sizing their pieces" (*Philosoph. Transac. for 1771*, vol. lxi. p. 505).

will be exemplified by a reference to the weights of twenty-five Denarii in the Appendix.⁵⁶ Notwithstanding this curious fact, the *mean* weights of the respective kinds approximate to the truth with singular correctness, although the number of coins of each kind is so small.

It would be needless to say, that the following results were in no way anticipated or contrived.

	Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.
The six Denarii of Julius Cæsar, rejecting No. 5 as over weight, ⁵⁷ give a mean weight of	60·5
The six Denarii of M. Antony, rejecting No. 11 as over weight, give	60·5
The four Denarii of Augustus, which were perhaps struck in Asia Minor, rejecting No. 14 as over weight, give	60·5
The four struck after B.C. 27, with the <i>cognomen</i> Augustus, give	59·7
The four among the <i>Monetarii</i> of Augustus, give	60·1
Average, or mean weight of the whole 25 Denarii	60·6
Average of the 25 Denarii, after rejecting the three over weight, Nos. 5, 11, and 14	60·3

Passing over the practical evils which must have been felt in the use of a currency of which the individual coins, whether Greek or Roman, differed so widely in weight; the fact being undoubted, may serve to explain why the traveller in Greece and Asia now finds such an abundance of rubbed Denarii, and notices the almost total disappearance not only of Athenian drachmæ of a late period, but of Asiatic drachmæ also, both having been soon driven out of circulation by the Denarii.

⁵⁶ See Appendix, pages 93—95.

⁵⁷ This coin, and those in the two following averages, being so extraordinarily overweight, could not have been fairly included *with so few coins*. They are, however, included in the average weight of the whole 25 Denarii. These having been selected for their very perfect condition, previous to submitting them to the balance, it became needful rigidly to abide by the result, and to note the weights of the whole, whether over or under-weight.

We here close this investigation. The final result to which we have been led by the weight of the coins of Amyntas may be summed up as follows:—

The Drachma, usually considered as that of Solon, weighing, according to some, 66·5 Troy grains,⁵⁸ and according to others, 67·37, continued in use until an uncertain period after the death of Alexander the Great.

	Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.
About B. C. 223—187, it had fallen to	65·3—65·0
About B. C. 125—75, it had further diminished to	63·1—62·8
About B. C. 25, at the death of Amyntas, it weighed only	61·4—61·3

and thus became very nearly equal to the Roman Denarius; the weight of which, as before observed, has been fixed at 60 Troy grains.

We cannot refrain from adverting here to the notable fact, that the gradual diminution in the weight of the Drachma of Athens, seems to mark, with singular accuracy, the gradual decline of her political influence; and it is curious further to observe, that at the period when the equality of the Drachma and Denarius is first mentioned,⁵⁹ the power of Athens may be said to have ceased,⁶⁰ and that of Rome to have attained its zenith.⁶¹ Very shortly afterwards, we find the Denarius, in its turn, beginning to wane; and we may clearly trace, first, its decline in weight, and

⁵⁸ See note ³⁴, page 79.

⁵⁹ Livy, xxxiv. 51, who wrote B. C. 29—9. Cf. Clinton, *Fasti Hellenici*, vol. iii. pp. 229, and 251.

⁶⁰ It is pleasing, however, to remember, that the celebrated city to which we owe so much, retained her pre-eminence as the seat of science and learning, for above five centuries subsequent to this. Her schools were not closed till about A. D. 529, in the reign of Justinian. See *Topography of Athens*, by Colonel Leake, vol. i. p. 62, second edition.

⁶¹ Soon after the battle of Actium, B. C. 31, during the reign of Augustus.

subsequently its adulteration, through the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

Apologising for this long discussion, the subject of which, however, would be quite worthy of a full and separate investigation, it will be perceived, that in endeavouring to develop the gradual diminution of the Attic Drachma, we have not merely had in view the clearing up of an old difficulty, but the introduction of a new principle, or element, which, when fully established by more extended labours, will be applicable to assist us (with proper limitation) in judging of the age of civic coins *by their weight*. The importance of such an additional means of arriving at this great *desideratum* will be readily felt and admitted; and the coins of Side, by *their abundance* as well as by their *uninterrupted sequence* throughout the two centuries B.C., during which the diminution of the Attic Drachma chiefly took place, seem more eligible than those of any other city (except Athens) to be called to our aid, in further inquiries into this interesting question.

I remain,

Dear Sir, etc.

THOMAS BURGON.

British Museum,
August 1st, 1845.

APPENDIX.

ALL the following coins of Side bear the usual type; namely—

Obv.—Helmeted head of Minerva to the right.

Rev.—Winged Victory, in motion, to the left, with a laurel wreath in her extended right hand, and supporting her drapery with the left. A pomegranate in the field, to the left.

The first eleven Tetradrachms are from among the *earliest of this type*,¹ and are of the best workmanship; they will also be found to be the heaviest. They may be readily recognised by the following letters, etc. in the field of the reverse.

Of these, the three heaviest in the British Museum weigh as follows :—

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.		Condition of the Coins.	
1.—With ΣΙ in a monogram	-	261·5	-	Very good ²
2.—With ΔΕΙ in a monogram	-	261·5	-	Good.
3.—With ΔΕΙΝ	-	260 0	-	Good.

The three heaviest in the Royal Collection of France³ weigh :—

4.—With Ε and monogram	-	261·2	-	Good.
5.—With Η and monogram	-	259·8	-	Good.
6.—Idem	-	262·4	-	Good.

The three heaviest in the Hunter Collection⁴ weigh :—

7.—With ΑΡ and a wreath	-	259·25	-	Unknown.
8.—With ΔΕΙΝΟ	-	260·75	-	Unknown.
9.—With ΔΗΜ	-	262·75	-	Unknown.

The two fine Specimens in the Collection of the late Mr. Thomas⁵ weighed :—

10.—With ΔΙ	-	260·2	-	Fine.
11.—With ΑΚ	-	259·7	-	Fine.

The following are the weights of the later Tetradrachmæ of Side. They may be readily divided into *three kinds or classes*; namely,—

1.—Those with CT in the field to the left, which are known to belong to the later period, by the form of the *sigma*, as well as the style of the workmanship.

¹ See note 4^b, page 84.

² T. Combe, *Vet. Num. in Mus. Brit.* p. 184, No. 6.

³ Mionnet, Vol. iii., p. 473, No. 149;—page 475, Nos. 166, 167.

⁴ Combe, *Hunter, Num. Vet.*, &c., p. 270, Nos. 6, 9, and 12.

⁵ Sale Catalogue, page 335.

II.—Those with a helmet, and AP in the field, to the left, which are also recognised by the form of the letters and style of the workmanship.

III.—Those with KAEYX (*sic*) across the field, which, by their style and coarse workmanship are, no doubt, the *latest* silver coins of Side extant.⁶

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.		Condition of the Coins.
I.—12.— <i>Of the first class,</i> the heavier of the two Specimens in the British Museum weighs	255.7	-	Good. ⁷
13.—The other, in the same Collection	250.8	-	Very good.
14.—A Drachma in the Hunter Cabinet ⁸	61.5	-	Unknown.
II.—15.— <i>Of the second class,</i> the only specimen in the British Museum weighs - - -	253.8	-	Very good.
16.—Another in the Hun- ter Cabinet ⁹	249.0	-	Unknown.
III.—17.— <i>Of the third class,</i> the only Specimen in the British Museum weighs - - -	245.9	-	Very good.
18.—The heavier of two ¹⁰ in the Hunter Cabinet	244.3	-	Unknown.

⁶ We have entertained this opinion for many years; and it is now confirmed by the discovery that the coins of Amyntas, when found, were mixed with some of this kind or class. The two (Nos. 23 and 24) which we have seen, are in the same perfect condition as the coins of Amyntas, and average the same weight within two grains. A stronger proof of the age of the coins with KAEYX could not be desired.

⁷ T. Combe, *Vet. Num. in Mus. Brit.* p. 184, No. 5.

⁸ *Loc. cit.* p. 271, No. 18.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 270, No. 15.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 270, No. 13. The other, No. 14, weighing only 233 grains, is, no doubt, in bad condition, and therefore unfit for our purpose.

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.	Condition of the Coins.
19.—The heaviest of the three in the Royal Collection of France, weighs ¹¹ -	250·2 -	Rubbed. ¹²
20.—Another ¹³ - - -	245·7 -	Has a hole.
21.—Another ¹⁴ - - -	248·6 -	Good.
22.—The weight of one former- ly in my own collection	245·0 -	Perfect.
23.—The weight of one of two now before me, which were found with the two coins of Amyntas -	244·6 -	Perfect.
24.—The weight of the other	241·6 -	Perfect.
25.—A Drachma in the Collec- tion of the late Mr. Thomas, ¹⁵ weighed -	59·7 -	Fine.

With a view to shew the fluctuating weight of the Roman Denarius, during the period of Livy and Amyntas, and which was the same during the Consular times, the following Denarii of Julius Cæsar, M. Antony, and Augustus, were selected from among those in the British Museum, as likely to give a fair approximate mean weight,¹⁶ in consequence of their beautiful condition.

Six Denarii of Julius Cæsar, weighed as follows:—

	Weight in Troy Grain and Decimal Parts.	Condition of the Coins.
1. <i>Rev.</i> —Venus standing with sceptre and victory ¹⁷	60·7 -	Perfect.

¹¹ Mionnet, vol. iii. page 474, No. 159.

¹² Mionnet (*Poids des Médailles Grecques, etc.*, 8vo. Paris, 1839) says of this coin "*fruste*," but if the weight of 4 gros 17 grs. be correct, the coin can hardly be much rubbed, and weigh so heavy, except it be an example of a coin much over weight, which sometimes occurs, as the following weights of Roman Denarii will shew.

¹³ Mionnet, vol. iii. page 474, No. 160.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* No. 161.

¹⁵ Sale Catalogue, page 335.

¹⁶ See Note ⁴², page 83.

¹⁷ The description of the reverses alone will suffice to identify the individual coins.

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.		Condition of the Coins.
2. <i>Rev.</i> —L. BVCA, Venus seated with sceptre and victory - - -	59.7	-	Perfect.
3. <i>Rev.</i> —L. BVCA. Caduceus, globe, joined hands, etc. - - -	59.8	-	Perfect.
4. <i>Rev.</i> —C. COSSVTIVS MARI- DIANVS, etc. -	61.3	-	Fine.
5. <i>Rev.</i> —TI. SEMPVRNIVS GRACCHVS, stan- dards, etc. - -	62.1	-	Fine. ¹⁸
6. <i>Rev.</i> —Q. VOCONIVS, etc., a calf - - -	61.0	-	Fine.

Six Denarii of M. Antony weighed as follows :—

7. <i>Rev.</i> —Armenian tiara, bow and arrow, etc. -	60.0	-	Very good.
8. <i>Rev.</i> —PIETAS COS. across the field. Female standing, with cor- nucopia, etc. -	61.0	-	Perfect.
9. <i>Rev.</i> —CAESAR IMP. Cadu- ceus - - -	60.7	-	Perfect.
10. <i>Rev.</i> —M. ANTONIVS, etc. head of the Sun radiate, to the right	60.5	-	Very good.
11. <i>Rev.</i> —PIETAS COS. under a standing female figure, with ruder and cornucopia, and a stork at her feet - - -	63.2	-	Perfect. ¹⁹
12. <i>Rev.</i> —Head of Octavius -	60.5	-	Perfect.

Of the following thirteen Denarii of Augustus, the first four, which appear to have been struck in Asia Minor, weighed :—

13. <i>Rev.</i> —CAESAR DIVI. F. a- cross the field, the Emperor standing	61.2	-	Perfect.
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¹⁸ Coin remarkably over weight, and unfit to be taken into the average weight of so few coins.

¹⁹ Another coin remarkably overweight, and therefore, to be rejected in adopting the mean weight of so few coins.

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.	Condition of the Coins.
14. <i>Rev.</i> —IMP. CAESAR across the field, statue of the Emperor stand- ing on a base, etc. - - -	63·3 -	Fine. ²⁰
15. <i>Rev.</i> —IMP. CAESAR, under a quadriga, on a triumphal arch -	59·5 -	Fine.
16. <i>Rev.</i> —IMP. CAESAR, on the frieze of a build- ing, with three statues on the pedi- ment, and four short columns before it -	60·7 -	Perfect.

Four, which were struck after A.V.C. 727=B.C. 27, with
the *cognomen* Augustus, weighed:—

17. <i>Rev.</i> —AVGVSTVS, bull to the right - - -	61·1 -	Fine.
18. <i>Rev.</i> —AVGVSTVS, Capricorn with rudder, globe, and cornucopia to the right - -	58·5 -	Fine.
19. <i>Rev.</i> —IMP. XII., across the field, Apollo to the right, draped, hold- ing a lyre, under his feet ACT. -	60·1 -	Fine.
20. <i>Rev.</i> —Car in a round temple with four columns, S. P. Q. R. under- neath - - -	59·1 -	Perfect.

Four among the *monetarii* of Augustus weighed:—

21. <i>Rev.</i> —C. ANTISTIVS, etc., tripod, simpulum, lituus, etc. - -	60·5 -	Fine
22. <i>Rev.</i> —M. DVRMIVS III. VIR. Lion devouring a stag, to the left -	60·3 -	Fine.

²⁰ Example of another coin remarkably over weight, and unfit
for an average of few coins.

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.	Condition of the Coins.
23. <i>Rev.</i> —C. MARIVS, etc., quadriga bearing a palm branch - -	59.6 -	Perfect.
24. <i>Rev.</i> —L. MESCINIVS, etc., naked male statue on an inscribed base - -	60.0 -	Perfect.

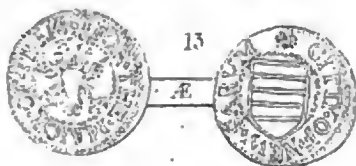
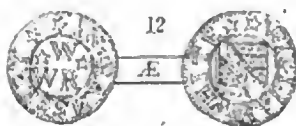
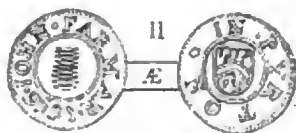
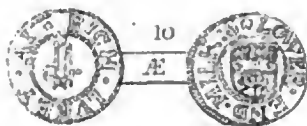
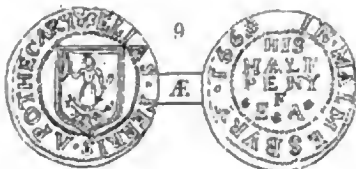
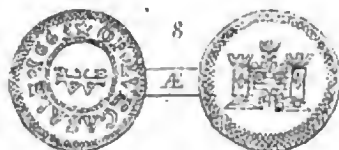
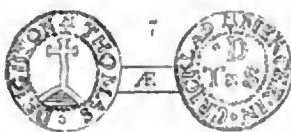
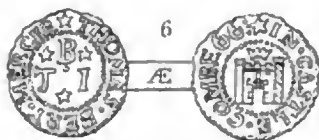
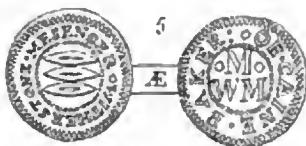
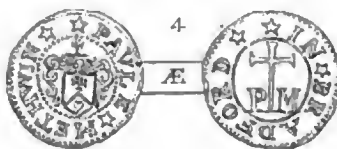
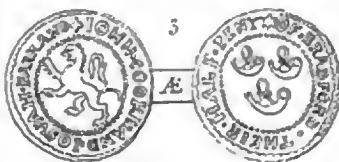
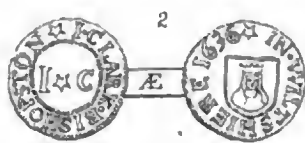
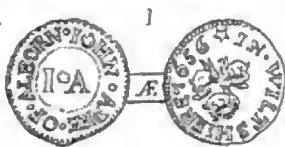
A Denarius of Augustus, probably struck B.C. 27 :—

25. <i>Rev.</i> —Head of M. Agrippa	61.1 -	Fine. ²¹
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[P. S. *November*, 1845.—In consequence of the lapse of time which has intervened between the date of this paper and its publication, and moreover as an article on the same subject has appeared in the interval, in the *Revue Numismatique*, from the pen of a learned and noble Antiquary, for whom I entertain a deep feeling of respect, I wish distinctly to state, that the present remarks were written *previous to the date which they bear*, and that *they have not since been altered, except for the press*. Without this explanation, the different view of the subject which I have taken in the preceding pages, might appear in the light of a disguised reply, or indirect attack, of either of which I should be sorry to be thought capable. The delay in the final revisal for publication, was occasioned at first by indisposition, and afterwards by the consequent pressure of various occupations. T. B.]

²¹ In publishing the weights of coins it becomes absolutely necessary to note their *condition*, or *state of preservation*.—I usually adopt the use of the four following words, *good—very good—fine—perfect*; to be understood in their common acceptation, as used by numismatists. The first word being applied to coins, the weight of which, if they were more rubbed, would cease to be useful; and the last, reserved only for such coins as are in the state in which they came from the die, and perfectly clean; consequently, having neither lost nor gained any sensible weight.





VII.

TOKENS ISSUED BY WILTSHIRE TRADESMEN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the dictum of Pinkerton, many persons are yet found, who collect *Tradesmen's Tokens*; and, even in Germany, where not a tittle of Numismatic evidence is slighted or despised, these media of "charitie and change" are not considered unworthy the attention of those who can appreciate a better and a more legitimate coinage. It must be confessed that, as mere works of art, they have nothing to interest us; but we submit that, as containing a list of names only, they are not deficient in information to the antiquary and the genealogist. Whether they are now "collected by some antiquaries with an avidity truly puerile," as the aforesaid authority states they were in his days, it is not our business to inquire; but we protest against his sweeping assertion, that "not one purpose of taste, information, or curiosity, can be drawn from them." "It need hardly be added," he continues, "that they are recommended to the supreme scorn of the reader, who may justly regard the studying, or collecting of them, along with the admiration of counters, as beneath any man of taste."¹

Now, though we yield to none in admiration of the classic beauty of the coins of Greece and Rome, we do not utterly reject the humble record of Tradesmen's Tokens: though they bear not "the representations of statues before which the politest nations of the world have

¹ Essay on Medals, vol. ii. p. 83. ed. 1789.

fallen down and worshipped:" though they record no victories, bear no pompous nor high-sounding inscriptions, nor the effigies of dynasties, which have gone down the stream of time, they are yet not without their interest in our eyes.

Evelyn in his "Discourse of Medals," thus prophetically alludes to these pieces:—"The tokens which every tavern and tippling-house (in the days of late anarchy and confusion among us) presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood, which, though, seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may happily in after-times come to exercise and busy the learned *critic* what they should signifye."

The tokens, however, of this period, were not issued by the keepers of "taverns and tippling-houses" alone, but, as would appear, by tradesmen, generally, in every town in England. There must have been some great manufactory of them either in London or Birmingham, for with few exceptions, the style of their workmanship is the same, and the devices are in most instances perfectly uniform for the several trades.

It is observed by a celebrated writer, that those events which excite the wonder and surprise of posterity, occasion but slight remark at the period of their occurrence; and we, who now marvel that such a coinage as that under notice could be tolerated by an English Government scarcely two centuries ago, almost forget the spurious issue of the Birmingham Mints in the reign of George the Third.

The historian and numismatist will pardon our here taking a short review of the English coinage—

The weight of the earlier Saxon penny was 24 grains,

hence the term "penny-weight"; but it was soon reduced, and under the Norman kings it became still less. In succeeding reigns it gradually dwindled, until in the reign of Elizabeth it became a mere spangle. There must have been a considerable coinage of half-pence and farthings in the reigns of the first three Edwards, and in the reigns of Henry the Fifth and Sixth, for they are common at this day; and yet the Parliamentary rolls furnish us with abundant evidence of the inconvenience experienced by persons of the humbler ranks, through the want of small change. Many of these complaints state, that for want of small money the poor man lost his penny, an expression implying great inconvenience, whatever might have been its precise signification. From the specimens remaining of the half-pennies and farthings alluded to, it is evident that the greatest care was necessary to prevent their being lost or destroyed. The coinage of a piece in silver of less denomination than the farthing, was of course out of the question, (though, considering the value of the penny in those days, such a coin must have been required), and a sort of *pseudo moneta* appears to have had its origin in consequence. Many of the broad thin tokens, commonly termed "Abbey Pieces," might have represented a coin of less denomination than the farthing, though struck originally as jettons or counters.² Queen Elizabeth was obstinately averse to a copper coinage for England; but in the reigns of James the First and Charles the First, the royal antipathy was

² Vast numbers of these pieces bear the figure of a shield (Ecu), and were struck in Holland and Flanders. In old accounts the "Cu" is described as half a farthing, for which amount these tokens may have passed. For reasons similar to those which forbid our utterly disdaining "Tradesmen's Tokens," we hope some day to see these abbey pieces described and illustrated.

greatly modified, and authorized farthing tokens were minted in prodigious numbers, the locality of their coinage being still known to the metropolitan antiquary, as "Token House Yard." The whole history of this coinage may be seen in Ruding's Annals. The days of "anarchy and confusion" soon followed, and while

"The pulpit was usurped by each imposter,"

every tradesman issued HIS HALFPENNY or HIS FARTHING TOKEN, to the disgust of loyal Evelyn, and the contempt, in after-days, of the most irate and rabid of scribes.

We conclude this preface to the following list, by repeating our conviction, that as records of names and locations of families, these tokens may occasionally assist the inquiries of the antiquary and the genealogist; and in support of this opinion, we may cite the example furnished by Captain W. H. Smyth, in a most amusing article on the tradesmen's tokens of the town of Bedford.³

It may be remarked, in conclusion, that this list seems to shew, that the different classes of society, now so much amalgamated, were once better distinguished, since we find among these lists of Wiltshire tradesmen scarcely any but the commonest names borne by yeoman families in the county.

ALBORN.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. ADEE. OF. ALBORN. and three diamonds. In the field, a cinquefoil between 1 A.
R.—IN. WILTSHIRE. 1656. Three rabbits, feeding, two and one. (Plate, No. 1.)
2. *Obv.*—RICHARD. CLARK. IN. In the field 1668.
R.—ALBORN. WILTSHIR. and a mullet. In the field, R. E. C. and three diamonds.

³ Numismatic Journal, Vol. I., p. 139.

BARFORD.

1. *Obv.*—MARY. BRINE. IN. The arms of the Ironmongers' Company.
R.—BARFORD, 1667. In the field, HER. HALFPENY, and a cinquefoil.

BISHOPSTON.

1. *Obv.*—I. CLARK. BISHOPSTON. and a mullet. In the field, I. C. divided by a mullet.
R.—IN. WILTSHIRE. 1656. and a mullet. The Mercers' arms. (Plate, No. 2.)

BRADFORD.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. COOKE. a cinquefoil, 1666, and another cinquefoil. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY. a cinquefoil, and two pellets.
R.—OF. BRADFORD. two cinquefoils and a mullet. In the field two cinquefoils, the stems interlaced; between the letters I. M. C.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. COOKE. AND. JOSHUA. FARRAND. a mullet. In the field, a lion rampant.
R.—OF. BRADFORD. THEIR. HALF-PENY. and a mullet. In the field, three bugle horns. (Plate, No. 3.)
3. *Obv.*—PAULE. METHWIN. and three mullets. A coat of arms. Crest, a cross. (Plate, No. 4.)
R.—IN. BRADFORD. and two mullets. In the field, a cross between the letters P. M.
4. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. BAILY. MERCER. and a quatrefoil. In the field, the bust of an ancient queen, like that on the shield of the Mercers' Company.
R.—IN. BRADFORD. 1668. and three cinquefoils. In the field, a horse's head *coupé* bridled between the letters W. B.
5. *Obv.*—DANIEL. DEVERELL. and a cinquefoil. A regal crown of the period.
R.—IN. BRADFORD. 1663. and a cinquefoil. In the field, D. D. four pellets, and two cinquefoils.
6. *Obv.*—THOMAS. TEBOTSON. and three mullets. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENNY. and six pellets.
R.—MERCER. IN. BRADFORD. Three flowers, the stems twisted in a knot, between the letters T. I.
7. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. CHANDLER. and a mullet. The Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. BRADFORD. 16... In the field, W. C. and two cinquefoils.

- 8 *Obv.*—JACOB. ELBEE. OF. and four cinquefoils. In the field, two tobacco-pipes crossed, saltier-wise.
R.—BRADFORD. 1665. two cinquefoils and a mullet. In the field, *I. E.* three cinquefoils, and four pellets.
9. *Obv.*—JOHN. PRESTON. OF. A shield of arms.
R.—BRADFORD. 1666. and a cinquefoil. In the field, *IIIS.* HALF-PENY, and a cinquefoil between two pellets.
10. *Obv.*—JOHN. GAGE. OF. The bust of an ancient queen, like that on the shield of the Mercers' Company.
R.—BRADFORD. 1649. a mullet, and two pellets. In the field, the letters *I. G* divided by a pellet.

CALNE.

1. *Obv.*—ARTHUR. FORMAN. 1669. In the field, *HIL. MAR. TEN.* in three lines.
R.—CHANDLER. OF. CALNE. In the field, *A. I. P.* and three pellets.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. JEFFREIS. three pellets and a large cinquefoil pierced. In the field, the Grocers' arms.
R.—OF. CAUN. 1668. and a cinquefoil. In the field, *I. M. I.* and five cinquefoils.
3. *Obv.*—GRACE. LAWRENCE. and a cinquefoil. In the field, an anchor.
R.—OF. CAULN. 1669. and two cinquefoils. In the field, *I. G. L.* and three cinquefoils.
4. *Obv.*—STEPHEN. BAILIE. The Mercers' arms.
R.—OF. CAULN. In the field, *S. S. B.* and three cinquefoils.
5. *Obv.*—AT. THE. GLASS. HOUSE. In the field, a square building with a tower or clock house on the roof.
R.—IN. CALNE. 1669. and a cinquefoil. In the field, *A. I. S.* and three cinquefoils.
6. *Obv.*—WITHERSTONE. MESSENGER. and a cinquefoil. In the field, three rolls.
R.—OF. CALNE. BAKER. and a cinquefoil. In the field, *W. M. M.* and two cinquefoils. (Plate, No. 5.)
7. *Obv.*—JAMES. BARTLETT. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a regal crown of the period.
R.—OF. CALNE. 1669. and a cinquefoil. In the field, *I. B.* two cinquefoils, and four pellets.
8. *Obv.*—JOHN. FORMAN. and two mullets. In the field, two tobacco-pipes crossed in saltier.
R.—IN. CALNE. The words divided by two mullets, and three cinquefoils.

9. *Obv.*—WIL. JEFFREY. ELDER. The Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. CALNE. and two cinquefoils. In the field, w. i. and two cinquefoils.
10. *Obv.*—JOHN. DASH. and four cinquefoils. In the field, a shield of arms.
R.—IN. CALNE. 1669. and two cinquefoils. In the field, i. p. d. and three cinquefoils.
11. *Obv.*—JOHN. NORMAN. and two sunflowers. In the field, the Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. CAULNE. and three mullets. In the field, i. m. n. and two mullets.

CASTLE COMBE.

1. *Obv.*—THOMAS. BERY. MERCER. and a mullet. In the field, T. i. B. and three mullets.
R.—IN. CASTLE. COMBE. 66. A castle, surmounted by an ancient crown. (Plate, No. 6.)

CHIPPENHAM.

1. *Obv.*—SAMUELL. GAGE. OF. In the field, three birds to the left, each holding a branch in its beak.
R.—CHIPPENHAM. 1653. and a mullet. In the field, the letters s. e. G. and three pellets.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. EDWARDS. and a mullet. In the field, i. r. between six cinquefoils.
R.—OF. CHIPPENHAM. 1665. and a mullet. In the field, LINEN-DRAPER. two cinquefoils, and four pellets.
3. *Obv.*—HENRY. LAMBERT. IN. A shield bearing the Mercers' arms.
R.—CHIPPENHAM. MERCER. and a mullet. In the field, the letters H. S. L. and three cinquefoils.
4. *Obv.*—JOHN. STEVENS. OF. and a mullet. In the field, i. m. s. and three pellets.
R.—CHIPPENHAM. 1652. and a mullet. In the field, i. m. s.
5. *Obv.*—JOHN. WILLSHEARE. OF. and a cinquefoil. In the field, CHIPENHAM. in three lines.
R.—ANDREW. WILCOX. 1668. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a cinquefoil and two pellets.
6. *Obv.*—SAMUELL. ELLIOTE. and a mullet. In the field, two swords crossed in saltier, and a carbine, with four cinquefoils.
R.—OF. CHIPPENHAM. A cluster of four pellets, and a mullet. In the field, s. A. E. 1666. and three cinquefoils.

CLACK.

FRANCIS. ROGERS.

OP. CLACK. 1658. In the centre, F. I. R.

CORSHAM.

1. *Obv.*—EDITH. A^D. DA^D. WOODMAN. In the field, a distillery.
R.—MERSER. IN. CORSHAM. and a diamond. In the field,
D. M. W. three mullets, and a diamond.
2. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. GIBBONS. In the field, a true lovers' knot (?)
between the letters W. G.
3. *Obv.*—EDW. SALWAY. CLOTHER. A pair of shears.
R.—IN. CORSHAM. WILTS. In the field, E. K. S.

CRICKLADE.

1. *Obv.*—THOMAS. DEIGHTON, and a mullet. A cross placed
on steps.
R.—MERCER. IN. CRICKLAD. and a mullet. In the field,
T. S. D. two pellets, and a cinquefoil. (Plate, No. 7.)
2. *Obv.*—ANTHONY. WORME.
R.—CRIKILAD. CARRIER. In the field, A. A. W.

DEVISES.

1. *Obv.*—FRANCIS. GOULDING. A castle.
R.—IN. Y^E. DEVISE. GROCER. A shield, charged with the
Grocers' arms.
2. *Obv.*—EDWARD. HOPE. a ship in full sail.
R.—OF. THE. DEVIZES. 1652. an anchor.
3. *Obv.*—JOHN. FREY. OF. a shield ermine, charged with a
chevron.
R.—THE. DEVISES. In the field, I. F.
4. *Obv.*—JOHN. HAMMOND. In the field, H. I. S. and three
cinquefoils.
R.—OF. THE. DEVIZES. three closed books with clasps.
5. *Obv.*—RICHARD. WOTTEN. and a mullet. In the field, R. W.
two cinquefoils or mullets, and four pellets.
R.—GROCER. IN. DEVISES. In the field, R. W. two cinque-
foils, and four pellets.
6. *Obv.*—FRANCIS. PARADICE. A shield charged with the
Tallow Chandlers' arms.
R.—CHANDLER. IN. Y^E. DEVIZES. In the field, three
cinquefoils between the letters F. M. P. and the date
1669.

7. *Obv.*—GRACE. NASH. OF. THE. A castle.
R.—DEVISES. 1652. In the field, three cloves.
8. *Obv.*—RICHARD. SLADE. and a mullet. In the field, a shield charged with the Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. THE. DEVIZES. 1663. and a mullet. In the field, r. s. two mullets, and four pellets.
9. *Obv.*—JOHN. FRY. 1664. two cinquefoils. In the field, a right hand open.
R.—IN. THE. DEVIZES. two mullets, and a cinquefoil. In the field, two tobacco pipes saltier-wise, the letters I. F. and a cinquefoil.
10. *Obv.*—STEPHEN. BAYLEY. OF. A mermaid.
R.—DEVIZES. MERCER. In the field, s. b. 1668.
11. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. SOMNER. OF. and a mullet. A shield charged with the Grocers' arms
R.—THE. DEVIZES. GROCER. and a mullet. In the field, w. s. 1652.
12. *Obv.*—JOHN. SLADE GROCER. and a mullet. In the field, a sugar loaf.
R.—IN. THE. DEVIZES. 1668. In the field, i. s. three cinquefoils, and four pellets.
13. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. STEVENS. and a mullet. In the field, the Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. THE. DEVIZES. and a mullet, In the field, w. A. s. and two mullets.

DOWNTON.

1. *Obv.*—PHILIP. ROOKE.
IN. DOWNTON. 1670.

GREAT BEDWIN.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. BUSHELL. OF GREAT. and a pellet. In the field, three birds to the left, each with a branch in its beak.
R.—BEDWIN. MERCER. 1669. and a cinquefoil. In the field, I. E. B. and four cinquefoils.

HIGHWORTH.

1. *Obv.*—LEONARD. BOLI. IN. a mullet. A shield ermine, charged with a chevron.
R.—HIGHWORTH, GROCER. and a mullet. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters L. B.
2. *Obv.*—THOMAS. OSBORNE. and a mullet. A shield.
R.—OF. HIGHWORTH. 1653. and a mullet. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters T. O.

3. *Obv.*—JOHN. TOMES. and a mullet. The Grocers' arms.
R.—OF. HIGHWORTH. 1652. and a mullet. In the field, a cinquefoil between I. T.
4. *Obv.*—RICHARD. WILLIAMS. and a mullet. In the field, a pair of spectacles.
R.—WILLIAM. FRANKLIN. OF. HIGHWORTH. In the field, W. F. and two mullets.
5. *Obv.*—JOHN. ELTON.
HIGHWORTH. In the field, I. E. C.

HUNGERFORD.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. BUTLER. and a mullet. In the field, three birds, each with a branch in its mouth.
R.—IN. HUNGERFORD. and a mullet. In the field, I. E. B. and three diamonds.

KINGSWOOD.

1. *Obv.*—EDWARD. TANNER.
IN. KINGSWOOD.

LAVINGTON.

1. *Obv.*—ROBERT. HAYWARD. A ship in full sail.
R.—IN. LAVINGTON. 1668. In the field, three flowers the stalks terminating in a knot, between the letters R. H.

LAYCOCK.

1. *Obv.*—RICHARD. GRYST. and two cinquefoils. In the field, a lion rampant.
R.—IN. LACOCK. 1669. and a cinquefoil. In the field, R. G. five pellets, and two cinquefoils.
2. *Obv.*—RICHARD. GRIST. In the field, a pair of scales.
R.—IN. LACOCK. 1669. and a large cinquefoil pierced. In the field, R. G. C. two small, and two large cinquefoils, the latter pierced.

LUDGERSHALL.

1. *Obv.*—A castle.
R.—OF. LUGGASALE. 1665. In the field, WL. in monogram.
(Plate, No. 8.)

MAIDEN BRADLEY.

1. *Obv.*—GEORGE. AVDREY.
IN. MAIDEN BRADLEY. In the field, G. A.
2. *Obv.*—JAMES. ISHER. The Grocers' arms.
R.—OF. BRADLEY. 1669. In the field, I. I. and three cinquefoils.

MALMESBURY.

1. *Obv.*—EDWARD. BROWNE. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a workman standing near a still.
R.—OF. MALMESBURY. two pellets, and a cinquefoil. In the field, E. M. B. a diamond, four pellets, and a cinquefoil.
2. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. WAYTE. and a mullet. A shield, charged with the Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. MAMSURY. 1651. and a mullet. In the field, W. W.
3. *Obv.*—WALTER. WOODMAN. and a cinquefoil. A shield, charged with the Grocers' arms.
R.—CARIER. MALMESBURY. In the field, XXX a cinquefoil, and an M inverted.
4. *Obv.*—ELIAS. FERRIS. APOTHECARY. and a large cinquefoil. The Apothecaries' arms.
R.—IN. MALMSBURY. 1669, and a cinquefoil. In the field, HIS. HALF. PENY. E. A. F. and three cinquefoils. (Plate, No. 9.)
5. *Obv.*—NICO. IAFFRIS. WOOL. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a Woolstaplers' comb(?)
R.—MALMESBURY. ABYE. In the field, N. M. I. and three cinquefoils.
6. *Obv.*—ROB. THOMAS. OF. and a mullet. In the field, an ox.
R.—MALMESBURY. 64, a mullet, and two pellets. In the field, R. H. T. and four diamonds.
7. *Obv.*—THOMAS. . . . ANER. CARIER. In the field, a wool-pack.
R.—IN. MALMES. BURY. two diamonds, and a mullet. In the field, T. O. L.
8. *Obv.*—JOHN. GOLDNEY. IN. and a mullet. In the field, I. M. G. and three small mullets.
R.—CLOTHY^R. MALMSBURY. and a mullet. In the field, I. M. G. and three small mullets.
9. *Obv.*—PHILIP. EDWARDS.
IN. MALMSBURY. 165. R. M. F.

10. *Obv.*—JOHN. SANSEM. A pump.
OF. MALMSBURY. 166... I. I. S.
11. *Obv.*—THOMAS. TANNER. CARRIER
IN. MALMSBURY.
12. *Obv.*—THOMAS. TANNER.
IN MALMSBURY.
13. *Obv.*—RICHARD. THORNER.
MALMSBURY.
14. *Obv.*—THOMAS. EVANS.
MALMSBURY. IN. WILTS.
15. *Obv.*—RICHARD. PLAYER.
MALMBURY.

MARLBOROUGH.

1. *Obv.*—JEREMIAH. SLOPER. and a mullet. In the field, a sugar loaf.
R.—IN * MARLBOROUGH. and a mullet. In the field, the letters I. E. S. and two mullets.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. HAMMOND. OF. a cinquefoil. In the field, a closed book with clasps.
R.—MARLBOROUGH. 66. and a cinquefoil pierced. In the field, the letters I. K. II. five cinquefoils pierced, and three pellets.
3. *Obv.*—JOHN. SMITH. IN. two cinquefoils pierced, and a mullet, In the field, two tobacco pipes saltier-wise.
R.—MALBROUGH, 1665. and a mullet. In the field, I. K. S. and three cinquefoils.
4. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. CRABBE. two small, and one large cinquefoil. A half-length figure dipping candles.
R.—OF. MARLBROUGH. 1668. a large cinquefoil. In the field, W. M. C. and three large cinquefoils.
5. *Obv.*—RICHARD SHIPRE, and a mullet. A shield, charged with the Salter's arms.
R.—OF. MOULBROUGH. a pellet, and a mullet. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters R. S.
6. *Obv.*—THOMAS SHIPERE, and a mullet. Full-faced bust of an ancient queen.
R.—IN. MARLBOROUGH. and a cinquefoil. In the field, T. A. S.
7. *Obv.*—JANE. PEARCE.
8. *Obv.*—MARBROUGH. FARTHING. A castle.
R.—IN. THE. COUNTY. OF. WILTS. 1668. An ox standing, to the left.

9. *Obv.*—JOHN. MORGAN. 1656. and a mullet. A shield, charged with the Grocer's arms.
R.—AT. MALBURROW. a mullet, and a pellet. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters I. M.
10. *Obv.*—OLIVER. SHROPSHIRE. and a mullet. An angel with clasped hands, standing full-faced,
R.—IN. MARLBROUGH. 1665. and a mullet. In the field, s. o. two mullets pierced, and four pellets.
11. *Obv.*—THOMAS. KEENE. In the field, three birds, one and two, each with a branch in its beak.
R.—IN. MARLBOROUGH. and a mullet. In the field, T. K. divided by a diamond; below 1652.
12. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. PUREUR. PINN. The Mercers' arms.
R.—MAKER. IN. MARLBROW. In the field W. D. P. and three diamonds.
13. *Obv.*—HENRY. COLEMAN.
 IN. MARLBOROUGH. 1657.

MEERE.

1. *Obv.*—RICHARD. PITMAN.
 OF. MEERE. 16.... In the centre, R. I. P.

MELKSHAM.

1. *Obv.*—A. A. OF. MELKESHAM. and a cinquefoil. A shield, charged with the Mercers' arms.
R.—I. A. OF. STEEPLE. ASHTON. In the field, 1665. four pellets, and two cinquefoils pierced.
2. *Obv.*—RICH. LUKEY. AT. and a mullet. In the field, a pump with the water issuing from the spout.
R.—LOWER. END. MILK. S. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a shield. (Plate, No. 10.)

PURTON.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. FARMER. In the field, F. I. E. and five mullets.
R.—OF. PYRTON. 1668. In the field, HIS. HALF. PENY. and three mullets.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. FARMER. 1656. A tobacco roll in the field.
R.—IN. PYRTON. In the field, the Grocer's arms. (Plate, No. 11.)

RAMSBURY.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. STON. OF. and a mullet. Full-faced half-length figure of a man dipping candles.
R.—RAMSBURY. 1653. and a mullet. In the field, I. M. S. and three diamonds.

2. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. WHITE. and two mullets. A shield.
R.—IN. RAMSBERY. and three mullets. In the field, w.r.w.
 two mullets, and two pellets. (Plate, No. 12.)

SARUM.

1. *Obv.*—SIMON. BOLEE. A shield, charged with three birds passant; crest, a similar bird.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1666. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY.
2. *Obv.*—EDWARD. FRIPP. and a cinquefoil. A shield of arms.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1668. and a cinquefoil. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY.
3. *Obv.*—SIMON. ROLFE. A coat of arms; the shield, charged with three partridges passant; crest, a partridge passant.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1666 ∴. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY. and four pellets.
4. *Obv.*—THOMAS. HAYTOR. OF. SARUM. and a mullet. A shield, charged with three goats' heads erased between a chevron or.
R.—HIS. HALFE-PENY. 1666. with a cinquefoil and four pellets; three cinquefoils meeting at the stems, which are interlaced; on either side, T. II.
- 5.—*Obv.*—HENRY. COLE. and a mullet. A full-faced bearded bust, probably intended for the Saracen's head.
R.—OF. SARUM. 1655. and a mullet. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters H. C.
6. *Obv.*—THOMAS. PARISH. IN. two pellets and a mullet. In the field, I. D. P. two pellets, and a cinquefoil.
R.—CHEESE. CROSSE. SARUM. and a mullet. A shield, ermine, charged with a chevron.
7. *Obv.*—EDWARD. LISTER. IN SARUM. and a large cinquefoil. In the field, the rising sun.
R.—AT. WINCHESTER. GATE. and a large cinquefoil. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY. and a cinquefoil.
8. *Obv.*—EDWARD. PENNY. IN. and a cinquefoil. The Butchers' arms.
R.—SARU. 1667. In the field, HIS. TOKEN.
9. *Obv.*—EDWARD. MASON. a mullet pierced, and three pellets. In the field, a grotesque figure of a naked boy; his left arm a *kimbo*, his right extended.
R.—... SARUM. 1658. In the field, E. E. M. with two diamonds and a pellet.

10. *Obv.*—FRANCIS. MANSINGE. and a mullet. In the field, an animal resembling a he-goat, but with the tail of a leopard.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1664. a cinquefoil and a mullet. In the field, F. I. M. and three cinquefoils.
11. *Obv.*—EDMOND. MACKS. and a cinquefoil. A mitre.
R.—OP. SARUM. and four cinquefoils. The letters E. M. and two cinquefoils.
12. *Obv.*—EDWARD. FALCONER. and a mullet. A shield ermine ; three arched crowns on a chief.
R.—IN. NEW. SARUM. 1659. and a mullet and two diamonds. In the field, E. M. F. and three diamonds.
13. *Obv.*—IN SARUM. 1667. two pellets and a mullet. In the field, C. E. F. four cinquefoils, three of them large, and pierced.
R.—HIS. HALF-PENY. and a mullet. In the field, two snakes twined together.
14. *Obv.*—THOMAS. CUTLER. JUNIOR. and a mullet. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1666. three mullets and six pellets. In the field, T. I. C. three cinquefoils pierced, and a mullet.
15. *Obv.*—GEORGE. GODFREY. a mullet pierced, and a pellet. In the field, a rabbit squatting.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1659. a pellet, and a mullet pierced. In the field, G. G. and two diamonds.
16. *Obv.*—ROGER. GODFREY. IN. and a star of five points. A cleaver, and some other object.
R.—NEW. SARUM. 1660. In the field, R. E. G. and three stars.
17. *Obv.*—GEORGE. CLEMENS. a mullet, and a cinquefoil. In the field, a dragon passant.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1664. three cinquefoils, and a mullet. In the field, G. A. C. and two cinquefoils.
18. *Obv.*—JOHN. GILBERT. AT. THE. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a large bell.
R.—BELL. IN. NEW. SARUM. In the field, I. H. O.
19. *Obv.*—THOMAS. CUTLER. SENIOR. and a mullet. In the field HIS. HALF-PENY, a mullet, and two pellets.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1666. three mullets, and four pellets, two and two. In the field, two serpents entwined between the letters T. C.

20. *Obv.*—ROGER. GODFREY. IN. and a mullet. In the field, a cleaver, and some other instrument.
R.—NEW. SARUM. 1666. and a mullet. In the field, R. E. G. and three mullets.
21. *Obv.*—JOHN. HALL. and a mullet and a pellet. In the field, a lion passant.
R.—GROCER. IN. SARUM. and a mullet. In the field, I. II.
22. *Obv.*—JOHN. HANCOCKE. IN. NEW. and a diamond. In the field, I. II. and two mullets, with five diamonds.
R.—APOTHECARY. SARUM. and a pellet. In the field, a Turk's bust, full-faced.
23. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. JOYCE. A camel couchant.
R.—IN. SARUM. 165... In the field, W. I. and a cinquefoil.
24. *Obv.*—FOR. THE. MAIOR. OF. THE. 1659.⁴ and a spread eagle, with double head for a mint-mark. In the field, a spread eagle, with double head.
R.—CITY. OF. NEW. SARUM. and a spread eagle, with double head for a mint-mark. In the field, the arms of the city. (Plate, No. 13.)
25. *Obv.*—THOMAS. PARISH. IN. In the field, I. D. P. two diamonds, and a cluster of four pellets.
R.—CHEESE. CROSSE. SARUM. and a mullet. In the field, the Grocers' arms.
26. *Obv.*—CHRISTOPHER. EGG. and a mullet. In the field, the Ironmongers' arms.
R.—IN. SARUM. and two mullets. In the field, C. E.
27. *Obv.*—THOMAS. SHERGOOD....SARUM. and a large cinquefoil, pierced. In the field, a regal crown of the period.
R.—HIS. HALFE-PENNY. 166... In the field, two flowers, the stalks entwined together between the letters T. S.
28. *Obv.*—VAUGHAN. RICHARDSON. and a mullet. In the field, a dolphin.
R.—KATHERINE STR. IN. SARUM. In the field, V. C. R. 1668. two pellets, and two cinquefoils.
29. *Obv.*—GEO. G. PAGE. GROCER. and a mullet. In the field, a bird with expanded wings, holding a branch in its beak.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1657. a mullet and a cinquefoil. In the field, G. K. P. and two cinquefoils pierced.
30. *Obv.*—HENRY. M. . . . ERSKAW. and a mullet. The object in the field, detrited.

⁴ In the engraving of this piece, the date is erroneously 1699.

R.—IN. SARUM. COOKE. 58. In the field, H. F. M. and three diamonds.

31. *Obv.*—GEORGE. GODFERY. and a mullet. A rabbit.

R.—RAT. KILR. (*sic.*) IN. SARUM. In the field, G. G.

32. *Obv.*—GEORGE (?) GODFERY. and a mullet pierced. In the field, a rabbit.

R.—RAT. KILR. IN. SARUM. In the field, G. G. and two diamonds.

33. *Obv.*—JOSEPH. SANTON.

R.—IN. SALISBURY.

STEEPLE-ASHTON.

1. *Obv.*—HOB. JEFFREYES. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a building resembling a chapel.

R.—STEEPLE ASHTON. and a cinquefoil. In the field, R. M. I. and two mullets.

STOUR.

1. *Obv.*—THOMAS. HONSON. and a star of five points. The Grocers' arms.

R.—AT. STOUR. 1650. and a star of five points. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters T. I.; above, a fleur de lis.

SWINDON.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. SMITH. four pellets and a mullet. A shield, charged with the Bakers' arms.

R.—IN. SWINDON. 1664. and a mullet. In the field, I. C. S. and three cinquefoils pierced.

2. *Obv.*—HENRY. RESTALL. and a mullet. Two tobacco-pipes, crossed saltier-wise.

R.—IN. SWINDON. 1668. and a mullet, three sugar loaves.

3. *Obv.*—AMOS. WILKINS. M. and a mullet. In the field, the Grocers' arms.

R.—SWINDON. IN. WILTSHIRE. and a mullet. In the field, the letters A. W.

4. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. HEATH. and a cinquefoil. In the field, W. E. four pellets, and two mullets pierced.

R.—IN. SWINDON. four mullets pierced. In the field, W. E. four pellets, and two mullets pierced.

5. *Obv.*—HENRY. RESTALL. and a mullet. In the field, two tobacco-pipes crossed in saltier.


R.—IN. SWINDON. 1664. and a mullet. In the field, two tobacco-pipes crossed in saltier.

6. *Obv.*—AMOS. WILKINS. AT. and a diamond and two pellets.
The bust of an ancient queen, like that on the
Mercers' arms.
R.—SWINDON. IN. WILTS. and a diamond. In the field,
A. M. W. and three diamonds.
7. *Obv.*—HENRY. MUNDAY. CHANDLER.
R.—IN. SWINDON.
8. *Obv.*—HENRY. MUNDAY. CHANDLER. In the field, the
Grocers' arms.
R.—HIS. HALF-PENY. IN. SWINDON. the words divided by
diamonds. In the field, the letters H. M. divided
by a branch; below, 1669, a cinquefoil, and two
pellets.

TINHEAD.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. BERRY. OF. and a mullet. The Mercers' arms.
R.—TINHEAD, 1668. and a mullet. In the field, 1. A. V.
a cinquefoil, and two diamonds.

TROWBRIDGE.

1. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. SMITH. two tobacco-pipes crossed in saltier.
R.—IN. TROWBRIDGE. In the field, W. S. Another bears,
"IN. TOW. BRIDGE."
2. *Obv.*—ROBERT. DARCKE. 1669. In the field, 
R.—IN. TROWBRIDGE. IN. In the field, six large pellets;
between them, WILTS.
3. *Obv.*—TROWBRIDGE. IN. WILTS. In the field, H. D. four
pellets, and two mullets pierced.
R.—Precisely the same, except that the field bears the letters
E. D.

WARMINSTER.

1. *Obv.*—THOMAS. TOOMER. and a mullet. In the field, a bird
with expanded wings, holding a branch in its mouth.
R.—OF. WARMISTER. 1651. and a mullet. In the field,
cinquefoil between the letters T. T.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. SLADE. 1667. and a mullet. In the field, a heart.
R.—IN. WARMISTER. three pellets, and two mullets. In
the field, three flowers, the stalks terminating in a
knot, between the letters J. S.
3. *Obv.*—JAMES. ELLIOT.
R.—OF. WARMISTER.

4. *Obv.*—JOHN. BUCHER.
R.—IN. WARMISTER. 1651. In the field, 1. B.

WESTBURY.

1. *Obv.*—FRANCIS. PASHENT. the Tallow-Chandlers' arms.
R.—OF. WESTBURY. 1668. In the field, P. F. K.
2. *Obv.*—THOMAS. HANCOCKE. In the field, a cock.
R.—IN. WESTBURY. 1656. and a mullet. In the field, a right hand open.
3. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. COCKELL. OF. WEST.
BURY. COUNTY. WILTS.
4. *Obv.*—WALTER. HAYNES.
OF. WESTBURY.
5. *Obv.*—JOHN. MATRAVERS. IN.
WESTBURY.

WILTON.

1. *Obv.*—FRANCIS. WACE. OF. two swords crossed saltier-wise.
R.—WILTON. 1658. and a mullet. A shield, charged with three ancient crowns.
2. *Obv.*—STEPHEN. BRASSIER. 1667. and a mullet. In the field, four stars between the letters S. H. B.
R.—WILTON. IN. WILTSHIRE E.* In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY.
3. *Obv.*—THOMAS. CLARK. a cinquefoil and a mullet. In the field, three leopards' heads cabossed.
R.—OF. WILTON. 1664. and a mullet. In the field, T. C. a cinquefoil, and five pellets.
4. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. NEWMAN.
WILTON. HIS. HALF-PENNY.

WOOTTON BASSETT.

1. *Obv.*—GABRIEL. ARMAN. A shield, bearing the bust of an ancient queen.
R.—IN. WHETEN. BASSETT. In the field, A. G. E.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. KNIGHTON. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a crown like that of Charles I.
R.—IN. WOOTTON. BASSETT. and a cinquefoil. In the field, the letters I. I. K. and three cinquefoils.
3. *Obv.*—JOHN. KNIGHTON. four pellets, and a cinquefoil. In the field, two keys crossed saltier-wise.
R.—IN. WOOTTON. BASSETT. and a cinquefoil. In the field, I. I. K. and three cinquefoils.

VIII.

LEADEN TOKENS FOUND IN LONDON.

THE tokens engraved in the accompanying plate were recently discovered on the site of the ditch without the ancient London Wall, during some excavations near Aldersgate-street. There were several hundreds; but the specimens engraved comprise all the remarkable varieties.

The extreme rudeness and quaintness of style of these pieces favours the conjecture that they are of a much earlier period than the end of the fifteenth, or the beginning of the sixteenth century, as a friend supposes; the occurrence of the Roman letter R on one of them indicating, as he conceives, a period not earlier than the reign of Elizabeth.

It will be observed, that the reverses of Nos. 4, 5, 7, and 9 are varied; and on this account, the R applied as one of the reverses to No. 7, may probably be of a later date. At any rate, the devices are for the most part of a character and execution which remind us of much earlier work.

The history of the English coinage furnishes us with many anecdotes, illustrating the inconvenience and misery arising from the want of a proper supply of the fractions of the commonest current coin, the penny, which, considering the commodities it would then procure, was much too large for very general use among the poor. The practice of dividing that coin must have been found extremely inconvenient, and the issue of its half and quarter, mere spangles of silver, does not appear to have remedied the evil. In such an extremity, recourse seems to have been had to the issue of tokens in the baser metals. Before the coinage of farthings in our own time, almost every circular piece





of metal, even a button without a shank, often represented that coin; and it may be readily imagined, that in the middle ages similar substitutes were readily found. It is not unlikely that *leaden* tokens were more commonly used in taverns, and that the specimens engraved bear some allusion to the signs, as the spread eagle, the bishop, the palmer, the lion, the hart, the fleur de lis, etc. etc. A passage in the *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, vol. ii. p. 58, alludes to the currency of *lead* in taverns; and it appears, from the following extracts from the parish-account book of St. Peter's, of Mancroft, Norwich, communicated by Mr. Goddard Johnson to the British Archæological Association, that they were commonly used on solemn occasions.

A. D.		£	s.	d.
1632.	Paid for moulds to cast tokens in . . .	0	4	0
1633.	Paid to Norman for leaden tokens . . .	0	0	6
1640.	Paid to Thomas Turner for 300 tokens . . .	0	3	0
1644.	Paid to Howard the plomer for tokens . . .	0	0	0
1659.	Paid to goodman Tenton for cutting a mould for the tokens	0	2	6
1680.	Paid to the widow Harwood for lead tokens . . .	0	5	0
1683.	Paid Mrs. Harrold for new tokens . . .	0	1	0
1684.	Ditto ditto ditto . . .	0	1	0
1686.	Paid for tokens bought, and herbs for the church . . .	0	2	6

The following is an account of the receivings by tokens of the communicants at various times :—

1682.	Paid for bread and wine, more than received by tokens	0	19	1
1683.	Paid for bread and wine, more than received by tokens	0	15	1
1685.	Received by tokens	3	0	11½
1686.	Received by tokens at eleven communions in the said year	3	18	6
1687.	Received by tokens at ten communions in the said year	3	2	3

The last similar entry in the book is in 1696.

IX.

OBSERVATIONS ON CERTAIN GREEK AND
ROMAN COINS.

In a Letter to the Editor.

Bromley, in Kent, 13th Nov., 1845.

DEAR SIR,

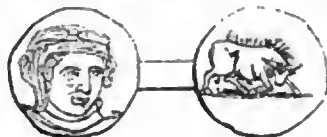
If you consider the following notices of a few coins in my possession, sufficiently interesting to be inserted in the Numismatic Chronicle, they are much at your service.

Locri. Æ, size 7.

Obv.—Galeated head of Pallas. Above EY.*Rev.*—ΑΟΚΡΩΝ. Female seated with patera and poppy. On each side, a star.

It was probably from having seen only an imperfect specimen of this coin, that Sestini describes the poppy as "sceptrum cum globo," and Eckhel "sceptrum."

Tyra. AR, size 4, weighing 86 grs.

Obv.—Head of Ceres, full faced, veiled.*Rev.*—TYPANON. Bull butting. Between his legs A.

Procured through Mr. Curt from the Revil Collection. This coin claims attention not only because unpublished, but because it is the only autonomous coin hitherto discovered of Tyra. It is further interesting, as shewing a

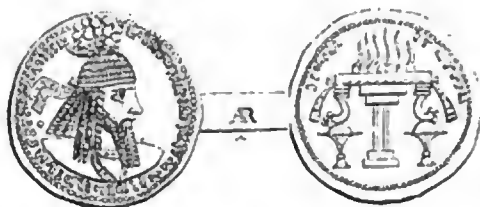
very good state of art in one of the remotest corners of Numismatic Geography. The types much resemble those found on the coins of the neighbouring city of Olbiopolis.

DEMETRIUS II. OF SYRIA. TETRADRACHM.

Rev.—Apollo seated. In the exergue "Sidon."

This coin weighs 258½ grains, being adapted to the Attic talent. (Vide observation under Lot 2562 of the Thomas collection.) It will probably be found a general rule, that whenever Sidon or any of the neighbouring cities, for political or other causes, adopted the usual Syrian types, they adopted also the Syrian weight, and adjusted to the Ægyptian talent those coins only which bear the Ægyptian type of the eagle.

ARTAXERXES I. OF PERSIA. AR.



This coin is unique as to the style of the head dress on the obverse.

AUGUSTUS. DENARIUS.

Obv.—Head of Peace.

Rev.—CAESAR. DIVI. F. The emperor standing, his right hand raised; in his left, a spear reversed.

Of this coin Eckhel says, "*aversæ sensus mihi ignotus.*" Connecting the two sides, it appears to represent the emperor in the character of pacificator, extending his right hand to forbid further slaughter after victory. "*Dextra*

vetat pugnās.” In fabric, it resembles the coins struck about the time of the battle of Actium.

AUGUSTUS. DENARIUS.

Obv.—Head and legend, as usual.

Rev.—Bull butting, &c., as usual.

In noticing these very common coins, Eckhel gives a summary of the opinions of his predecessors, but being dissatisfied with them all, adds, “quis sit hujus typi explicatus, quin conjecturis indulgeam, adfirmare vereor.” If after this, I might venture to give an opinion, it would be that the type, which is copied from the coins of Thurium alludes to the name Thurinus, which the emperor bore in youth. “Infanti cognomen ‘Thurino inditum est, in memoriam majorum originis,” &c., &c., says Suetonius in *vitâ*, cap. 7.

NERO. Æ. 3.

Obv.—NERO CAESAR AVG. G. IMP. Laureated head, to the right.

Rev.—The emperor riding to the right, lance in hand; behind, a soldier with lance and spear; before, another soldier, similarly armed, who has fallen down. In the exergue DECVR.

From the Thomas collection.

UNCERTAIN. Æ. 3.

Obv.—Head of infant, veiled, and crowned with sea weed.

Rev.—S. C. in an olive garland. Akerman, Roman Coins, vol. ii. p. 506.

Where certainty is not attainable, probability is desirable, and with this view, I would suggest the appropriation of this coin to the infant son of Domitian,—

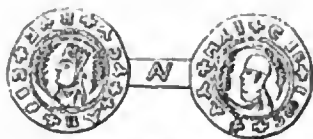
1st. Because the fabric resembles that of the other third brass of Domitian.

2nd. Because the infant is commemorated in other metals and sizes, and, therefore, is probably commemorated also in third brass; a coinage, which, under Domitian, was struck in such unusual quantities, and with such variety of type.

3rd. The infant is anonymous on all coins, and the omission on this coin of any inscription, such as DIVVS CAESAR, may possibly have arisen from his being the first deceased infant thus honoured. For testimonies as to the importance attached, at the time, both to his birth and death, see Eckhel, vol. vi. p. 400. With respect to the crown of sea weed, if sea weed it be, I have neither explanation nor conjecture to offer.

GEORGE SPARKES.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.



Weight, 22 2 grs.

X.

ON AN UNEDITED COIN OF ONE OF THE EARLY KINGS OF ABYSSINIA.

Frankfort on the Maine,
5th November, 1845.

DEAR SIR,—I have received through the medium of Mr. J. E. Gray, the impression of the small gold coin of an Abyssinian king, which I pointed out to you among the unclassified medals of the British Museum. Having examined this impression carefully, I think I can refer the coin to one of the rulers of Axum, a list of whom I published in the second volume of my Travels in Abyssinia.

There can be scarcely any doubt, that the coin in question dates its origin to the century in which Aphidas reigned in Axum, A.D. 530—542, its workmanship so much resembling the gold coin of this king I published in my *Travels* (pl. viii. fig. 6). The description of the coin belonging to the British Museum would be—

Obv.—Crowned head, turned to the right, between two ears; a sword in the right hand, surrounded by the inscription,

AEA + BAE + EIꝫ + BAX +
Asa(hel) Bas(tios) Sin (?) Thach (?)¹

Rev.—Shaved head, turned to the right, between two ears; in the right hand three leaves.

CIB + ꝫꝰE + IAN + AΛΦ +
Gebisc. Ian. Alph.

The second successor of Aphidas bore the name Esahel (No. 45 of my list, vol. ii. p. 346). He reigned only two months, and seems to have been put aside by his minister, or servant, Egabes. The former is figured and named in the obverse of the medal; the second in the reverse. Ian Alph is most probably an adoptive name which Gabes assumed. Since he has no crown on his head, he seems to have governed as a substitute of the legitimate sovereign Asahel. The adoptive names, *Ian* and *Aclaf*, were used by several Abyssinian kings; for example, Johannes (No 125 of my list) was named Aclaf Saged.

I hope this short notice may be of service to you; it is given by me as mere conjecture. I am yours most obliged,

D. EDWARD RÜPPELL.

To SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq., British Museum.

[This coin was obtained from Colonel Claude Steuart, who procured it at Aden. The weight of these coins corresponds with that of the small gold coins of Justin, weighing 23.2 grs. The drawing having been made from a cast, is unfortunately reversed; the description is, however, correct.]

¹ The meaning of Sin Thach I do not know

MISCELLANEA.

COINS OF THE CONQUEROR DISCOVERED AT YORK.—In the month of August last, I spent a day or two in the city of York, and endeavoured to ascertain all the circumstances of a discovery which had been accidentally made a few months before, of a number of pennies of William the Conqueror. I was informed, that, in digging out the foundation of a house near Jubbergate, a number of silver coins were found, which turned out to be pennies of the Conqueror, of type No. 234 of the *Silver Coins of England*. It was said, that the total number discovered was about 600; but with the able assistance of Mr. Wellbeloved, who took much pains to assist me, I could obtain a sight of only 167; and I am therefore inclined to believe, that the total number found is somewhat less than that stated above. I have given below a list of the moneyers and mints, with the number of their respective coins; by which it will be seen, that by far the greater number have been struck at York, as might be expected, especially as all the pieces seem to have suffered in some degree from wear, and must, therefore, probably have been withdrawn from the local circulation of the place where they were deposited. It will be perceived, that amongst the moneyers of even this small number, twenty-eight names are not mentioned, or are differently spelt, in Ruding.

With these there was one penny with a profile head; but I was not able to procure a sight of it, and cannot therefore say what was the type.

There was also one penny of Edward the Confessor.

SIEG....	ON BEDEFO
2. COLBRAN	— DVRR1
2. ORDRIC	— GLEPECEI
GODRIC	— HAMTV
GODRIC	— HANTI
2. SPETMAN	— AMT
2. BRIHTRIC	— HERE
2. GODRIC	— HVNTI
3. AELFPEARD	— LEHI
2. ÆLSI	— LEGECI
FRITHCIGT	— LEI
LIERI.	— LERECE
ANEMVND	— LI

E...PINE	ON LI
2. GIFEL	— LINCO
3. IELNER	— LINCO
3. OVTHGRIM	— LINC
SEFPARD	— LIN
2. PVLSI	— LINCO
AELFSI	— LVNDEN
AELEFSIC	— LVNDEN
2. AELPINE	— LVNDEN
AEOLFSI	— LVNDEN
4. ALDGAR	— LVN
ALDOVR	— LVN
ELDOVR	— LVND
2. EADPINE	— LVNI
EALDGAR	— LVN
4. IDEN	— LVNDENI
3. GODRIC	— LVNDE
2. GODRIC	— LVNDI
GODRIIC	— LVNDNE
2. GODPINE	— LVNDI
GODPINE	— LVNI
EADPINE	— NORTH
LIOFOLD	— NOR
ELFSI	— SNOT
FORN	— SNOTI
3. ELFPI	— OXFORD
PVLFPI	— OXEN
DERMON	— STA
3. COLENIC	— TAMVN
ERVN	— TAMP
CINRIC	— +IEOTNF, i. e. Thetford
3. GODPINE	— THEOT
....O....	— THEOTFOR
OLPVRN	— THETOI
GODRIC	— PILTVN
2. SEFAR	— PILTVI
ERSTNER	— PIHR
2. ALEIF	— EOFERD
4. ANTHOLF	— EO
26. ANTHOLF	— EOFE
4. ARCETEL	— EOF
2. HARTIHL	— EOF
2. LEIGSING	— EO
7. OVTHBEORN	— EO
2. OVTHGRIM	— EOFE
ROSPETEL	— EO

	SPEARTCOL	ON EO
	SPEATCOL	— EO
19.	THORR	— EOFR
9.	THORR	— EOFERD
2.	VLCETEL	— EO
	MANNA	— ...AM.

NAMES DIFFERING FROM RUDING'S LIST.

ÆLFPEARÐ	EALDGAR	LEIGSING
ÆLEFSIC	ELDOVR	LIOFOLD
AEOLFSI	ELFPI	OLPVRN
ALDOVR	ERSTNER	ORDRIC
ANEMVND	ERVN	PVLSI
ARCETEL	HARTHVL	SEFAR
BRIHTRIC	FRITHCIGT	SPEARTCOL
COLBRAN	IDEN	SPEATCOL
COLENIC	IELNER	VLCETEL.
DERMON		

NUMISMATIC SCRAPS.—No. III.

Ston College, October 11, 1845.

SINCE I last wrote to you, some new coins have fallen in my way, which I think sufficiently interesting to describe to you:—

I. A penny, which I hesitate not to ascribe to Henry IV., and to one of his earlier coinages. It is very much clipped, on one side down to the inner circle, and is worn considerably about the edges; but in spite of this it weighs $14\frac{3}{4}$ grs., and must have weighed 18 when perfect. The workmanship, too, is that of a period earlier than Henry VI., the head and hair precisely like that of the last coinage of Richard II.; and the reverse almost a *fac simile* of the Durham penny of that king. The letters are old English, and where the N can be decyphered, it is not the Roman N which is employed.

Obv.—HENRICVS *****. On the right of the crown, a star; on the left, an annulet, or pellet.

R—***** DVNOLM. Cross and pellets, as usual.

I think the weight and workmanship of this coin, both on the obverse and reverse, justify its attribution to Henry IV.; and it presents us with a new mint of that sovereign, and an instance earlier than any yet known, in which private marks are placed by the sides of the crown.

II. A specimen of the heavy groat of Henry IV. This coin, like the other, is clipped. Indeed it is cut down to the middle of

the outer legend all round, yet it weighs 60 grs. Here, too, as in the former case, the old English N is substituted for the Roman N.

Obv.—HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANGL. Z FRANC.

Head resembling that of Richard II. MM. cross.

R—POSVI, etc. CIVITAS LONDON. Crosses between the words.

III. A penny of the *first* coinage of Edward IV. clipped *considerably*, but otherwise well preserved. Weight, 12 grs. MM. Cross.

Obv.—EDWARD DEI. GRA. REX ANGLI.

R—CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and pellets, as usual.

IV. A halfpenny of the heavy coinage of Henry IV. Weight, 8 grs. nearly, more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ (clipped).

Obv.—HENRICVS REX ***.

R—CIVITAS LONDON.

These coins are all remarkable for being cut down to the exact weight of a subsequent coinage, but exhibiting at the same time, by the extent to which they have been clipped, that they belonged to an earlier and weightier issue. There seems to have been a determination not to reduce any of the coins in question below the legal weight of the last coinage current, when the clipping took place. May it not have been done by authority?

I have also been fortunate enough to obtain specimens of two open crown pennies of Henry VII., but as they are engraved in Mr. Hawkins' work (367) (370), they only serve to confirm the accuracy of that excellent treatise.

V. A York half-groat of Henry VII.'s second coinage, resembling the London ones, with the open crown, MM. lis. On the breast, a lis; in centre of reverse a lozenge, inclosing a pellet; before, CIVI, and EBO, and after TAS, roses; rose also after MEVM.

Obv.—HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX AGL. Z FRA.

R—POSVI, etc. CIVITAS EBORACI.

VI. A denarius of Augustus.

Obv.—Head of Augustus. No legend.

R—Temple of a peculiar form; unpublished, so far as I have been able to ascertain. No legend.

VII. Egyptian coin of Philip the elder (brass 5, ordinary size).

Obv.—AK. M. IOY. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ. ΕΥΣ. Head of the emperor, laureate.

R—Jupiter borne on an eagle, with expanded wings; in the field, S.

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

NUMISMATIC SCRAPS.—No. IV.

I CONTINUE my notes, with a notice of a coin of Plegmund. Ruding gives one with a moneyer's name, SIGEHEIM NOR,

but suspects that NOR must be a blunder for MON. I am happy in being able to confirm this idea. I possess a penny of this archbishop in fine preservation, which reads—

I. *Obv.*—+PLEGMVND. ARCHIEP. Small cross.

R.—+SIGEHELM. MÖN. In two lines, three crosses between.

Thus it appears that the *name*, as well as the designation of the moneyer, was blundered on the coin described by Ruding. It is singular, too, that considering the extreme rarity of the coins of Plegmund previous to the Cuerdale find, not one among the sixty specimens there found should bear the name of Sigehelm.

II. A penny of Henry I., the most usual type, three-quarter face, the reverse presenting a new moneyer, ESTMVND ON. LVND. The coin is in a high state of preservation.

III. A halfpenny of Edward VI. in a fine state of preservation; base metal. Weight, 6 grains.

Obv.—The king's head, in profile, to the left. ED. 6 D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA.

R—Cross and pellets. CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. Between each of the forks of the large cross, a small cross.

This is the second halfpenny of Edward VI. which has been made known, and by a singular piece of numismatic good fortune, both have been communicated by me. The first, which is of London, is now in the cabinet of J. B. Bergne, Esq.; the second, now described, in my own.

IV. A billon coin of Otacilia Severa, one of the small Alexandrian series.

Obv.—M. OTΣEOYHΠA. ΣEB. ΣΣ. Head of Ot Severa.

R—L.E. A female figure to the knees; helmeted, and looking to the left; holding out her right hand, and having a spear in the left.

V. A coin of Volusian, of Alexandria Troas; size between second and third brass.

Obv.—IMP. CAES. C. VIBI. APIN. VOLVSSIAN (*sic*). Laureated head of the emperor.

R—COL. AVG. TROAS. A horse grazing, to the left; above the horse, a man's bust.

VI. Coin of Thurium, much clipped. Weight, 108 grs. AR.5. F.*.

Obv.—Head of Pallas, to the right; behind, the head TIMO.

R—ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ ΕΥΦΑ. A bull, hutting, to the right; beneath, a fish.

This coin differs from the one described by Mionnet (vol. i. p. 169, No. 661), by having the letters TIMO, behind the head, inclosed in a kind of circle, by the crest of the helmet; doubtless an abbreviation of the magistrate's name, by whose order the coin was struck.

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

FROM THE BULLETTINO DELL' ISTITUTO DI CORRISPONDENZA
ARCHEOLOGICA.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1844.—P. 21.

Signor Cavedoni gives a very full notice of a new edition of Riccio's important work, entitled, *Le Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma, etc.*, Naples, 1843, pp. 288, 4to., and 72 plates, in which a great number of new coins are made known, partly from the author's collection, partly communicated by the Chevalier Borghesi, the celebrated Baron d'Ailly, and other collectors. Signor Cavedoni adds some interesting remarks on the types of certain new coins of various families, among which are those of Afrania, Horatia, Lutatia, Minucia, Plætoria, Pompeia, Pomponia, Sempronina, Servilia, etc. etc.

MARCH, 1844.—P. 42.

At the meeting of the Institute, January 19, Signor Kestner exhibited an unpublished coin of Tiberius, on the reverse of which is the legend PONTIF. MAX., within a wreath. It is to be regretted, that no indication of size or metal is given.

P. 46.

Signor Cavedoni contributes some remarks on certain coins of the kings of Cyprus.

1. *Evagoras*, Neumann, pars ii. p. 106; *Eckhel*, *D. N. Vet.* p. 305; and *Sextini. Mus. Hederr.* pars iii. p. 72, n. 14, are quoted to prove the reading not to be always BA, but sometimes BIA, which Signor Cavedoni supposes to mean BIAστης, a title in Cyprus equivalent to *δυνάστης*, as appears from Schleusner, *Lexic. N. T. v. βιαστής*.

2. The coin, reading EY, and attributed by M. Lenormant, *Trésor de Numismatique*, pp. 73—76, pl. 31—32, to Evagoras, Signor C. thinks may belong to Eunostus, king of Solus, in Cyprus. See *Athenæus*, xiii. p. 576, E, as the coins of Evagoras usually read EYA.

3. On a coin with the letters MEN (attributed by Borrell to Menelaus), Signor C. thinks, that the object called the double cross, behind the head on the reverse, is the Phœnician letter *aleph*, and supports his opinion by several pertinent quotations.

4. The legend NI, on a coin, *Eckhel*, *D. N. Vet.* p. 305, he supposes to refer to ΝΙΘΑΔΩΝ, the son of Pythagoras, one of the trierarchs of Alexander the Great, *Arrian. Indic.* xviii. 8, not to Nicoteles, whose name is written NIK.

5. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laurelled, with bow behind, and BA. *Rev.* Female head, diademed and turreted; behind, NK, in a monogram. (*Mus. Este.*) This coin differs from four others described by Lenormant, *Trésor*, l. c. pl. 31, n. 16—18.

6. The coin, *Obv.* female head with long hair, necklace, and ear-rings, etc.; behind, IIN. *Rev.* Similar head, with short hair; behind, BA (*Mus. Este.*), is considered to be of Pnytagoras; as it is contended that the letters IHY, as read by Borrell, ought to be read IIN.

7. *Obv.* Female head, laurelled. *Rev.* HA. Head of Diana, Sestini, *Mus. Hederv. in Cyren.* No. 17. This coin, if not of the Pallenses of Cephalonia, is considered to be probably of Pasirates, king of Solus, in Cyprus. *Arrian, Exp. Alex.* ii. 22, 2. *Plutarch in Alex.* p. 681, D. Signor Cavedoni further considers the restitution of these coins to Cyprus, particularly No. 5, to confirm the attribution of the Roman copper money to that island, struck by M. Canidius Crassus. See *Morell, Famil. Rom. Licin.* tab. 3, lit. B; *Liebe, Gotha Num.* p. 393. See also Signor Cavedoni's further remarks, *Bullettino*, July, p. 124.

APRIL, 1844.—P. 49.

Contains the interesting and elaborate arguments at length of Dr. Emilius Braun, and Signor Capranesi, in favour of the genuineness of the *Quinipondio Borgiano*, said by Signor Raffaello Gargiulo to be false.

MAY, 1844.—P. 96.

A notice of Signor Avellino's work, "*Rubastinorum Numorum Catalogus.*" Neapol. 1844, in 4to. cum tab. 2, by Signor Cavedoni.

This work, observes Signor C., is executed with the greatest care. The coins of Rubastini are admirably arranged and described, with full references to the works of former numismatists. The perfect resemblance of some of the silver coins of Rubastini, to those of Metapontum and Tarentum, is referred by Signor Avellino to a peculiar monetary system in Apulia, the result, as he supposes, of a commercial relation with Metapontum and Tarentum, the emporia of Magna Grecia. Signor Avellino follows Mr. Millingen, in supposing the Rubastini were derived from Rhyppæ, in Achaia.

JULY, 1844.—P. 116.

Dr. Koehne publishes four unedited medallions, in copper, from the cabinet of the Chevalier Schmidt, of Berlin, namely,

PERINTHUS, IN THRACE.

Sep. Severus.

1. *Obv.*—ΑΥ. ΚΑ...ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ Π. Head of Severus, to the right, laurelled.

R—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Female draped figure standing, with mural crown, holding in each hand a temple. ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, in the field.

Dr. K. traces, with much research, the history of Perinthus till the time of Severus, by whom it was much favoured, and in honour of whom the public games, *Philadelphia*, inscribed on the coin, were instituted. The female figure he explains to represent the tutelary goddess of the city, or the city itself. The two temples are those dedicated to Apollo and to the emperor, which stood in the circus of the city.

Alexander Severus.

2. *Obv.*—ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ.... Bust of the emperor, in the paludamentum, with radiated crown, to the right.

R—ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΔΙΟ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Victory in a biga.

PHILIPPOLIS, IN THRACE.

Caracalla.

3. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Laurelled bust of the emperor, to the left, with the Ægis.

R—ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΡΑΚΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ. The emperor, on horseback, to the right, crowned with a wreath, clad in the tunic and paludamentum; in his left hand, the sceptre, his right raised; between the legs of the horse, ^{ΑΥ} _{ΔΙ}; below, ^{ΕΝΘΡΑΤΗ} _{ΠΡΟΠΟΔΙ}.

Dr. K. remarks, that this type of the emperor on horseback is quite unknown. Tho legend, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ, refers to the games in honor of Alexander the Great, which must have been instituted by Caracalla, when, during his visit to Thrace, he celebrated the memory of that monarch.

HERACLEA, IN BITHYNIA.

4. *Obv.*—ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙΚΤΑΝ. Bust of Hercules, with the lion's skin, and club on the right shoulder, to the right.

R—ΙΡΑΚΑΕΩΤΑΝ. Theatre, full of spectators; in the centre, a seated figure of Hercules, opposite whom stands the victor, placing a wreath on his own head with his right hand, and holding, in his left, a palm-branch. On his left hand is a temple; in the exergue, ΜΑΤΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΩΝ. This coin Dr. K.

considers to have been struck, probably, in the reign of Gordian III. Cf. Mionnet, ii. 443, n. 174. Dr. K. is unable to find, in any ancient writer, a notice of the public games, to which the type of the reverse refers.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1844 — P. 153.

Signor Cavedoni publishes an archaic coin, recently brought from the coast of Africa, which he supposes to be of Cyrene, with the type of the Gardens of the Hesperides. On the obverse of this coin (which is of silver, and size 4 of the scale of Mionnet), are two objects, like *hearts*; their bases joined by a kind of bar, out of which, on each side, spring objects like flowers. On the reverse is an incuse square, bisected by a bar, in one division of which is an oblong space, containing three globules; on each side a globule, and at each end, three oval objects, like a flower. In the other oblong division is a lozenge-shaped object, having a globule in the middle, and at each end of which is a flower(?). Comparing the representation on this reverse, with the well-known reverses called the Gardens of Alcinoüs, on the coins of Coreyra, Apollonia, and Dyrrhachium, and also with the plan of the Cretan labyrinth on the coins of Cnossus, Signor Cavedoni conjectures that it may represent the celebrated Gardens of the Hesperides, near Cyrene. The two objects, like *hearts*, he supposes to be buds of the silphium.

In the same number of the *Bullettino*, at p. 156, is a notice by Signor Cavedoni, of Mr. Millingen's "*Supplément aux Considérations sur la Numismatique de l'Ancienne Italie*." Florence, 1844. 8vo. Pp. 32, and 2 plates.

The learned writer of this article does ample justice to the importance and candour of the corrections and additions in this valuable supplement, although he does not uniformly coincide in the opinions promulgated by Mr. Millingen. The coins which he particularly discusses are those of Heraclea, Lucaniæ; Hipponium, and Terina, in Bruttiiis; Uxentum, or Uzentum; Cunia, Campaniæ; and Asculum, Apuliæ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are obliged to our foreign correspondents who occasionally forward us a sale catalogue of coins, but necessity compels us to say, that unless sent by private hand, the expense of carriage is considerable. It is mortifying to be compelled to refuse a packet containing a pamphlet of the value, perhaps, of one shilling, upon which there is a charge of *ten*, and this has been our lot on several occasions.

C. R. The barbarous imitations of the Macedonian tetradrachms are *not* Gaulish, but should be classed to Illyria, Pannonia, etc. It does not follow, that because a coin is an imitation it is necessarily British or Gaulish.

J. K. The leaden token, with "God save ye Queene," is of the time of Elizabeth, and is not uncommon.

D. H. We do not believe that the coin was really discovered where it is stated to have been, but the owner doubtless thinks so. Careless or unauthenticated statements of "finds" are not only worse than useless—they are mischievous in the highest degree, and lead to much embarrassment and perplexity.

XI.

NUMISMATIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NARRATIVE
PORTIONS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY JOHN YONGE AKERMAN.

MANY ancient coins, both Greek and Roman, so strikingly illustrate the historical, or narrative portions of the New Testament, that it is surprising no detailed notice of these interesting and significant monuments has been undertaken by some practical hand. It is true that commentaries have been written by the learned, and an occasional coin has been intercalated in their text by way of illustration, but, with scarcely an exception, they have been carelessly copied from some already very imperfect engraving, although the originals exist in many public and private cabinets. The most impudent forgeries have also found a place among these illustrations.

It is with no desire to disparage the labours of those who have attempted to avail themselves of the evidence to be derived from numismatic sources, that this deficiency is noticed, but simply to guard the inexperienced from being misled by representations which cannot be relied upon. With infinite disgust we have often discovered, in the cabinets of collectors of coins, specimens highly prized by the possessors as illustrative of Jewish history, which the slightest acquaintance with ancient art would have enabled

them, at a glance, to pronounce forgeries of the most clumsy description.

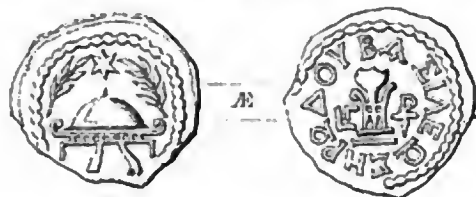
But the blind zeal of some commentators is a more serious stumbling-block in the pathway of the student. Writers have been found indiscreet enough, not only to cite false coins as illustrating their theme, but also to publish explanations opposed to sound numismatic interpretation, at utter variance with the truth, and calculated to do much permanent injury to the cause they undertake to advocate.

The aim of the writer, in the following pages, is not to prove the truth of divine revelation by an appeal to ancient monuments, however striking and significant. He indulges no hope of reclaiming one erring doubter by the production of such representations, however vivid and curious. Among those who are of that creed, which teaches them to receive the words of eternal truth with child-like simplicity, they may merely interest or amuse, but they cannot fail to shew to *all*, that the inspired penmen of the New Testament Scriptures wrote of the times in which they or their immediate predecessors lived, agreeing "not only in articles of public history, but sometimes in minute, recondite, and very peculiar circumstances, in which, of all others, a forger is most likely to have been found tripping."¹

The following descriptions were originally written and mingled with other foot-notes of an historical character for an edition of the New Testament, but the printing of the entire text being found too expensive, the design has been abandoned, and the numismatic illustrations are here given by themselves.

¹ Paley. Evidences, part ii. ch. vi.

§ 1.—COINS OF HEROD THE GREAT AND ARCHELAUS.

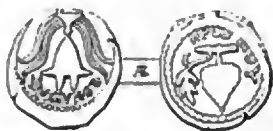


THE following coins are classed to this prince by Mionnet:—

1. *Obv.*—HPΩΔHC. A bunch of grapes.
R.—ΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ. A helmet, with cheek-pieces: on one side a small caduceus. (*Liebe*, p. 139.) Æ 3. R 4.
2. *Obv.*—HPΩΔΟΥ. A bunch of grapes.
R.—ΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ. A helmet, as on No. 1.; on one side, a small caduceus. Æ 3. R 4.
3. *Obv.*—HPΩΔΟΥ. A bunch of grapes.
R.—ΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ. A caduceus. (*From the Chamillard Cabinet.*) Æ 3. R 5.
4. *Obv.*—ΒΑΛΙΑ. ΗΡΩ. An anchor.
R.—*No legend.* Two cornucopias and a caduceus, crossed saltier wise. Æ 3. R 4.
5. *Obv.*—The Macedonian shield.
R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ. A helmet, with cheek pieces; in the field, ΕΙ (year) 15. Æ 5. R 5.
6. *Obv.*—Another, without date. Æ 5. R 4.
7. *Obv.*—A helmet; on one side, a palm branch.
R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ. An altar, with the fire kindled; in the field, Λ. Γ' (year 3 of Herod's reign), and a monogram. Æ 6. R 4.
8. *Obv.*—Another, similar. Æ 6. R 4.

The coin engraved above appears to be a variety of the last number. The altar, if such is the object intended

to be represented, is of a tripod form, and there are *two* branches and a *star*, a most remarkable type, when the great event of the first Herod's reign is taken into consideration. It appears doubtful, however, whether all the above coins belong to Herodes Magnus. He was first made a *tetrarch* by Antony, who subsequently obtained for him, of the Roman Senate, the title of *king*; and it does not appear that he ever bore that of *Ethnarch*; while the coin here engraved is of a different size and workmanship, and bears the legend ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΕΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ, i. e. (money) of *Herod, Ethnarch*.



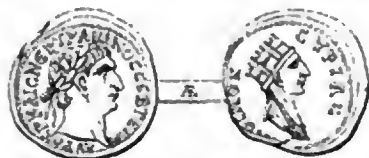
It is proposed, therefore, to assign this example to Herod's successor, whom the Evangelist calls *Archelaus*. This prince was the son of Herod the Great, by a Syrian woman named Malthace. His father disinherited him, in consequence of the false accusations of his eldest brother, Antipater; but the treachery of that prince being discovered, he was put to death by order of Herod, at the time of the massacre of the innocents;² and Herod, making a new will, appointed Archelaus his successor, with the title of King, a title which he refused to accept, until he had submitted his claim to Augustus; for which purpose he proceeded to Rome, where he succeeded in obtaining the style of *Ethnarch* only, and was appointed governor of

² It was on this occasion that Augustus is said to have uttered the sarcasm, "Melius est Herodis porcum esse quam filium!" It is better to be one of Herod's swine than his son.—*Macrobius, Saturnalia* lib. ii. c. 4.

Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa. The word βασιλεύει (did reign)³, must not, however, be objected to; for when Archelaus preferred his claim, it was alleged that he had already exercised the kingly prerogative, and that this submission to Augustus was an affectation of deference to the emperor. Besides this, Josephus⁴ speaks of the province governed by Lysanias, which was a tetrarchy only, as "*the kingdom of Lysanias*"—*βασιλείαν τὴν Λυσανίου*. The government of Archelaus was so tyrannical, that the Jews accused him before Augustus, who banished him to Vienne, in Gaul, where he died. The coins of Antipas bear the name of Herod only; and the conjecture that Archelaus also bore it as a ruler, and that it was common to the Herodian family, receives something like confirmation from Dion Cassius, who calls him Ἡρώδης ὁ Παλαιστίνος.⁵

§2.—COIN OF SYRIA IN GENERE.

The phrase, "throughout all Syria,"⁶ is illustrated by an interesting, and not uncommon coin of the province of Syria, with the legend of the reverse in the generic form, a



not unfrequent practice among the Greeks. The piece here engraved bears on the obverse the legend ΑΥΤΟΚρατωρ

³ Matthew ii. 22.

⁴ Bell. Jud. lib. ii. c. xi. § 5.

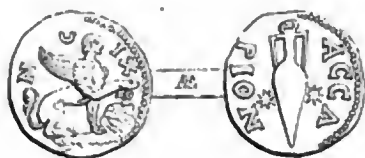
⁵ Lib. iv. p. 567. ed. 1606.

⁶ Εἰς ὅλην τὴν Σύριαν. Matt. iv. 24.

ΚΑΙCαP ΝΕΡoυα ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒαCτoυC ΓΕΡΜανικoς, i.e., the *Emperor Cæsar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus*. The female head typifies the province, and the legend is ΚΟΙΝΟΝ CΥΠΙΑC, i.e. *the community of Syria*.

§3.—OF THE WORDS RENDERED "FARTHING."

Although the word *Ἀσσαρίον*, in Matthew,⁷ and in Luke,⁸ are, hereafter, with *κοδράντης*,⁹ rendered in our version of the New Testament indifferently "farthing," it nevertheless cannot be objected to. The Assarion, or Assarius, a term derived from the Latin, *As*, *Assis*, appears to have been adopted by some Greek cities, when under the Roman dominion. Its size and weight, which were probably accommodated to those of the obolus, must have differed at various periods, and in different cities. The whole subject of the relative value of Greek coins is one of the most perplexing questions in numismatics. Thus, though the coin here engraved is indubitably a specimen of



the Assarion, struck in the island of Chios, we find others, similar in fabric, and of the same nominal value, twice as large in weight and circumference. The multiples of the

⁷ Matt. x. 29.

⁹ Matt. v. 26. Mark xii. 42.

⁸ Luke xii. 6.

Assarion struck at Chios, and inscribed with their designation ΔΥΟ and ΤΡΙΑ, frequently bear no relative proportion to each other. The coins of the numerous cities of Judæa and Phœnicia, doubtless, circulated at Jerusalem in the time of our Lord's ministry; and it is not improbable that the brass pieces struck by Simeon the high priest, in the time of the Syrian king Antiochus Soter, 140 B.C. (Maccabees, i. 25), continued to be current in the Holy City; but these bear no indication of their value. Being especially Jewish money, and bearing the impression of no pagan idol, they would naturally be preferred before the Greek coins, which bore the representation of objects held in abhorrence by the Jews. The Chian Assarion here given, from a specimen in the British Museum, bears on one side a sphinx, with the word ΧΙΩΝ, i. e. (money) *of the people of Chios*. Reverse, an amphora between two stars, and the denomination ACCAPION. A *half* Assarion, bearing the words ACCAPION ΗΜΥCΥ (ἡμίους), is also represented; but it will be perceived that it is of the same size as the Assarion.



§ 4.—“A PENNY A DAY.”—Matt. xx. 2.

The penny here mentioned was the *denarius*, which, at the time of our Lord's ministry, was equivalent in value to about sevenpence half-penny of our money. With the decline of the Roman empire, the denarius was, by degrees,

debased; and, before the time of Diocletian, had entirely disappeared, or, rather, had ceased to be struck in the imperial mints; but this emperor restored the coinage of silver, and denarii were again minted, though reduced in weight. This reduction went on after the division of the empire, until the denarius, once a very beautiful *medalet*, became a coin of very inferior execution, low relief, and reduced thickness and weight. On the model of these degenerated coins *some* of the types of our Anglo-Saxon money were struck, under the denomination of *penny*, and of the weight of twenty-four grains: hence the term "penny-weight." The weight of these pennies declined before the Norman Conquest; and, in subsequent reigns, they were gradually reduced until the time of Elizabeth, when the penny in silver was a mere spangle, as it is at this day. The term "denarius" is yet preserved in our notation of pounds, shillings, and pence, by *£. s. d.* The relative value of money in ancient and modern times is a subject of much difficulty of illustration, and need not be discussed here; but it is worthy of remark, that in this country a penny a day appears to have been the pay of a field labourer in the middle ages; while among the Romans the daily pay of a soldier was a denarius.¹⁰

§5.—COINS OF TYRE AND SIDON.

Of these great and famous cities of antiquity we have many numismatic monuments, the types of which shew that idol worship reigned in them. Though often in the neigh-

¹⁰ Tacitus, Ann. lib. i. c. 17.

bourhood of both, our Lord appears not to have entered within them. In the mention of these cities in the same sentence with Bethsaida and Chorazin, he seems to allude to the idolatrous practices of the people. Even an outline of the histories of Tyre and Sidon could not be comprised in this article. Specimens of their earliest known coins are here given; but these are not anterior to the days of the Seleucidæ, who struck money in both these cities on the same model. The first is a tetradrachm of Tyre, with the laureated head of Hercules, the Baal or lord of their city;¹¹ reverse, an eagle standing on a rudder. Legend: ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΡΑΟΥ, i. e. (money) of *Tyre the holy and*



inviolable. In the field are a monogram, and the characters ΘΙ, i. e. year 19 of the era of the Seleucidæ.

¹¹ Arrian. Exped. lib. ii. c. 16. "Among the people of Phœnician origin," observe MM. Lindberg and Falbe, "Baal (Molok), and Melkart (Hercules) were, without doubt, different divinities; but both ancient and modern authors have confounded them. The cause of this confusion was evidently the sense of the word בעל 'Dominus,' signifying the supreme or tutelar divinity of the city. The Phœnician inscription, found at Melita, shews, beyond doubt, that Melkart (Hercules) was the Baal of Tyre מלכרת בעל צר."—*Année d'un ouvrage sur les Médailles de l'Ancienne Afrique*, p. 18. This was well understood by Milton, who says of the divinities of these countries, that they

— "had general names
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth; those males,
These feminine."—*Paradise Lost*, b. i. l. 421.

This is probably an example of the pieces mentioned by Josephus¹² as coins of Tyre, containing four attic drachmas. The titles of "holy," or "sacred and inviolable," boasted by many Greek cities, and pompously inscribed on their coins, were probably of service to Tyre and Sidon at a later period, when Cleopatra endeavoured to persuade Antony to give her those cities.¹³

The other coin is of Sidon, and of the same denomination. The obverse bears a turreted female head, personifying the city; the reverse has the eagle and palm branch, with the legend, ΣΙΔΟΝΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΤΑΟΥ, i. e. (money) of the *Sidonians the holy and inviolable*; with a monogram, and the date L. AII, the 81st year of the era of the Seleucidæ.



§ 6.—“WHOSE IS THIS IMAGE AND SUPERSSCRIPTION?”

Although the money of Augustus was, doubtless, circulating in Judæa at this, and at a much later period, we may reasonably suppose that the denarius exhibited on this occasion bore the effigies of the Cæsar then reigning, namely, Tiberius. The titles of Cæsar and Augustus were common to *all* the Roman emperors, as their coins testify. The

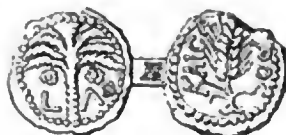
¹² Bell. Jud. lib. ii. c. 21. § 2.

¹³ Joseph. Ant. lib. xv. c. 4. § 1.

names of Caius (Caligula), and Tiberius, being given in a contracted form, the former denoted by C only, the latter by TI, as in the example here given, while the word CÆSAR is given at length. There is a denarius of Tiberius much more common than all the rest, and the numerous examples yet remaining, and repeatedly found in almost every country included within the Roman empire, shew that this particular type must have been struck more frequently, and was in more general circulation than the others. It is extremely probable, therefore, that the coin submitted to our Lord's inspection was of this common type. The engraving here given is from an unusually fine specimen. It bears on one side the portrait of Tiberius, with the legend *Tiberius CÆSAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS.* i. e. *Tiberius Cæsar, Son of the Divine Augustus.* The reverse has a seated female figure, holding the hasta and an olive branch, the legend being a continuation of the Emperor's titles, *PONTIFEX MAXIMVS.*



The reply to the question, (*οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ;*) is aptly illustrated by a small brass coin circulating in Judæa at this period.

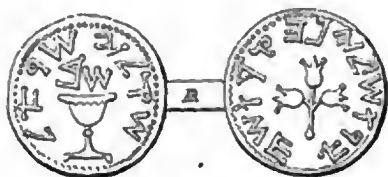


The obverse has the type of a palm-tree with fruit, and the Greek numerals, *L. AΘ.* i. e. *λυκαβας λθ*, year 39, from

the battle of Actium. The reverse bears an ear of corn, and the legend KAICAPOC, i.e. (money) of *Cæsar*, or *Cæsar's*.

§ 7.—“THE HOLY CITY.”

This was the common appellation of Jerusalem, and the epithet, קדושה *Kadusha*, is constantly found on the Jewish money. An example is here given of the shekel of the age of the Maccabees, the type of which exactly resembles that of the half shekel, or didrachma.



The Samaritan legend of the obverse is expressed by the Hebrew characters, שקל ישראל i.e. *the shekel of Israel*; that of the reverse by ירושלים הקדושה i.e. *Jerusalem the holy*.

It has been held that Herodotus speaks of Jerusalem under the name *Cadytis*, *Καδυτιος πόλις*;¹⁴ and that the victory obtained by Necho, king of Egypt, described by that historian, and the subsequent capture of Cadytis, the great city of Syria, *Κάδυτιν πόλιν τῆς Συρίας εἰούσαν μεγάλην εἶλε*, compared with the account of the defeat of Josiah, and the events which follow,¹⁵ leave no doubt that Cadytis and Jerusalem denote the same city.¹⁶ This, however, has been objected to; and it has been maintained, that a mere epithet would not have given a name to a city; but it is

¹⁴ Thalia, c. 5.

¹⁵ 2 Kings xxiii. 33, 34.

¹⁶ Lightfoot, Chorograph. Decad. § vi.

worthy of observation, that the Evangelist Matthew styles Jerusalem "the holy city," even after the murder of our Lord.¹⁷ The modern Arabic name, *El Kods*, favours the supposition, that *Kadusha* was the name by which Jerusalem was known to the ancients, the termination being altered, to agree with the Greek pronunciation.

§ 8.—THE TRIBUTE-MONEY.

It is not necessary to remind the scholar, that in the original of the passage, rendered in our version of the New Testament, *Doth not your master pay tribute?* mention is made of the *didrachma*.¹⁸ This was the *half-shekel*, which the Jews were commanded to pay yearly for the support of the temple.¹⁹ On the taking of Jerusalem by the Romans, they were compelled to pay this sum to Jupiter Capitolinus.²⁰

The *hemi-staters* current in Syria at this time, in all probability were occasionally used for the half-shekel, the stater being equal to the shekel.²¹ But as the half-shekel, struck at an earlier period, was doubtless still in circulation, and examples have been preserved to this day, an engraving of one of these coins is here given. It bears, on the obverse, the legend in Samaritan characters השקל חזקיה i. e. *ghatzee hashehkel*, and the figure of a cup, above which

¹⁷ Matt. xxvii. 53.

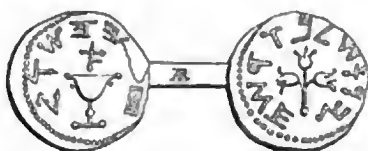
¹⁸ Ὁ διδάσκαλος ὑμῶν οὐ τελεῖ τὰ διδραχμα. Matt. xvii. 24.

¹⁹ Exod. xxx. 13.

²⁰ Xiphilin. lx.; Joseph. Bell. Jud. vii. 6. § 6.

²¹ This is shewn by Christ's words, "Thou shalt find a piece of money (ἐνρήσεις στατήρα): take that, and give unto them for me and thee."—Matt. xvii. 27.

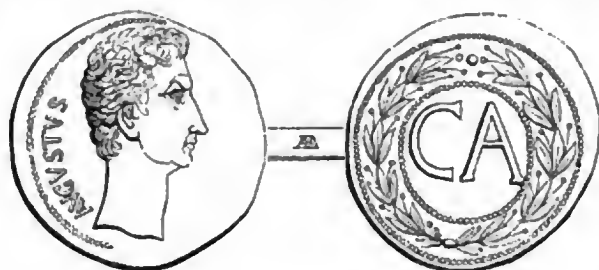
is the letter \aleph , denoting the year (the first) of the reign of Simon Maccabeus.²²



The reverse has the budding rod, and ירושלים קדושה Jeru-salem the holy.

§ 9.—COIN OF CÆSAREA PHILIPPI.—Matt. xvi. 13.

The more common name of this city was *Cæsarea Panias*, from the worship of the tutelar deity *Pan*, who is figured on many of its coins, of which specimens exist from the time of Augustus to the days of Elagabalus. It was comprised in the tetrarchy of Iturea, and was anciently called *Dan*; but Philip, having enlarged and improved it, gave it the name of *Cæsarea*, in honour of the emperor: and, to distinguish it from other cities of the same name, it was called *Cæsarea Philippi*, though, on the coins of Augustus, as in the specimen here given, the city is indicated by the letters CA, *Cæsarea Augusta*. These coins must have been in circulation at the time of our Lord's visit to that district.



²² Maccab. xiv.

This coin was erroneously ascribed to *Cæsaraugusta* in Spain, by the earlier numismatic writers.

§ 10.—“THERE WILL THE EAGLES BE GATHERED TOGETHER.”—Matt. xxiv. 28.

Nothing can illustrate the force and significance of this metaphor better than the type of many of the coins struck by the Romans in the various cities subject to them. Jerusalem was soon to become the prey of a nation, whose thirst for blood and conquest was insatiable. It will be seen by the two tetradrachms of Tyre and Sidon, that the eagle, being a type of kingly power, was a favourite badge of the Syrian monarchs. There is a whole series of the legionary denarii of Antony bearing representations of the Roman ensigns surmounted by the eagle; and as they are to this day very common, and are found repeatedly in the East, there can be no doubt that they were circulating in Judæa in the days of our Lord's ministry, bearing the appropriate symbols of conquest and possession.²³

These ensigns were objects of especial horror and disgust to the Jews, not only as evidence of their subjection and degradation, but, also as the idols of the legions, by whom they were regarded with the greatest veneration.²⁴

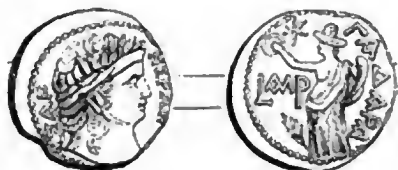
²³ The legionary eagles are a perpetual type of Roman colonial coins.

²⁴ See Josephus Bell. Jud. lib. ii. c. ix. § 3, for an account of the tumult on Pilate's bringing the legionary ensigns to Jerusalem.

§ 11.—“THE COUNTRY OF THE GADARENES.”—

Mark v. 1.

In Matthew²⁵ *χώραν τῶν Γεργεσηνῶν*, but in Mark and Luke,²⁶ *χώραν τῶν Γαδαρηνῶν*. Notwithstanding the remarks and conjectures of some commentators, it seems probable that Gergesenes in the Gospel of Saint Matthew is an incorrect reading. Lightfoot says that there was a city called *Gergesa*; but it is not found in Strabo, Pliny, or Stephanus. The “country of the Gergesenes” was doubtless the metropolis of Perea, in Decapolis,²⁷ of which city many coins exist, the types shewing that the people were heathens, their tutelary divinity being Astarte, as seen on this coin of Nero, which bears, on the obverse, the bust of the Emperor, and ΝΕΡΩΝ (ΚΑΙ)ΣΑΡ. Reverse, ΓΑΔΑΡΑ; Astarte holding a garland and a cornucopiæ: a star and a branch in the field, and the date, L.AMP.

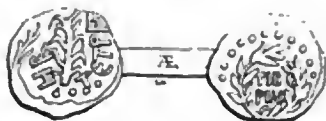


Wiclif, and the translators of the Rhemish Bible, apparently perplexed by this discrepancy in the two Evangelists, have used *Gerasa* (*Γερασηνῶν* being found in several MSS.); but a reference to the maps will at once shew, that Gadara was much more likely to be the town which gave the name to the district. *Γαδαρηνῶν* is now found in the most approved texts.

²⁵ Matt. viii. 28.²⁶ Luke viii. 26.²⁷ Josephus, Bell. Jud. lib. iv. c. vii. § 3.

§ 12.—COIN OF HEROD ANTIPAS.—Mark vi. 14.

The prince mentioned in this chapter was Antipas, the son of Herod the Great, nominated in the will of that tyrant Tetrarch²⁸ of Galilee and Petrea. His sway appears to have been mild, especially when compared with that of his brother Archelaus: hence Joseph found a refuge when "he turned aside into Galilee."²⁹ He enlarged and improved several places within his dominions; among others *Bethsaida*, to which he gave the name of *Julias*, in honour of the empress; and *Cinnereth*, which he called *Tiberias*, in compliment to Tiberius, then Cæsar, and afterwards Emperor. The coin here engraved is of Antipas, and was struck in the newly endowed city of *Tiberias*. The Obverse bears ΗΡ(sic) ωδου ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ, i.e. (money) of *Herod, Tetrarch*: the Reverse has the name of the city ΤΙΒΕΡΙΑC, within a garland.

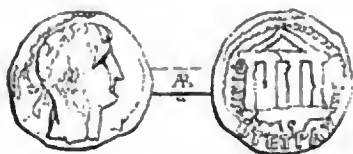


²⁸ See the remarks on the titles of Basileus and Tetrarch in § 1. There appears to be much misconception regarding the office or rank of Tetrarch. In the "table of offices and conditions of men," appended to our version of the New Testament, Tetrarchs are erroneously described as having "kingly power in four provinces." Whatever might have been its original signification, it certainly did not imply at this time the rule of a fourth part of a kingdom, for Herod the Great divided his kingdom into three parts only. Lightfoot (Harmony, part 1.) appears to give the best definition of the title: "a tetrarch," he says, "seemeth rather to be one that was in the fourth rank or degree of excellency and government in the Roman empire: the emperor, that was lord of all the empire, being first; the pro-consul, that governed a province, the second; a king, the third; and a tetrarch, the fourth. So טשנה and שליט in the Hebrew signify a man second or third to the king."

²⁹ Matt. ii. 22.

§ 13.—COIN OF PHILIP.—Mark vi. 17.

The Evangelist calls this prince Philip, but Josephus speaks of him as Herod.³⁰ Both Lardner and Paley, remarking on this discrepancy, account for it by supposing that the sons of Herod "bore some additional name, by which they were distinguished from one another." Of this there can be no doubt; and it appears equally clear, that *Herod*, like *Cæsar*, was the common name of the family as *rulers*. Its absence on the coins of Philip may be connected with the appearance of the emperor's head and titles, which are not found on the money of the earlier Judæan princes. The example here engraved is ill preserved, and bears the head of the Emperor Augustus; reverse, a temple, and the legend ΦΙΛΙΠ(ΠΟΥ) ΤΕΤΡΑΧΟΥ (*sic*).



§ 14.—"THE TABLES OF THE MONEY-CHANGERS."—
Mark xi. 15.

Τραπεζας τῶν κολλυβιστῶν. Lightfoot seems to be somewhat in doubt as to the precise nature of the office of money-changer; but the term appears to explain itself. Suetonius tells us, that Augustus was said to be the grandson of a

³⁰ Ant. lib. xviii. c. vi. § 1, 4.

money-changer, or *nummularius*, "*nepos nummularii*."³¹ And a little further on, this author quotes a sarcasm of one Cassius of Parma, who wrote of the emperor thus:—"Materna tibi farina; siquidem ex crudissimo Ariciæ pistrino hanc finxit manibus *collybo* decoloratis Nerulonensis mensarius." The word *collybus* (a small coin), which occurs in this passage, shows the origin of the designation *Κολλυβιστής*, a money-changer. According to the Talmudists, money-changers took their seats in the Temple on the 15th of the month Adar, and exchanged the coins of those who came up to Jerusalem to pay the half-shekel.³² This tax was not allowed to be paid in any other than Jewish money; and the great variety of coins circulating in Judæa rendered such accommodation necessary: but the money-changers took care to profit by it, by charging a small commission, contrary to the spirit of the law.³³

But there was another office of the money-changer, as we learn from a passage in Apuleius; namely, the inspection of sums of money, and the detection of false coins, which abounded in those days; so much so, indeed, that the denarius of Tiberius, circulating at this very period in Judæa, will be generally found to be copper plated with silver.³⁴ The term *Mensarius*, with which the above quotation concludes, is derived from the *Mensa*, or table, on which those men counted their money. "A man of this trade," observes Lightfoot, who has a long note on the subject,

³¹ In Aug. c. 4.

³² The half-shekel, as is well known, was the annual tribute of every adult Jew towards the repairs and maintenance of the temple. For an account of the immense treasure which thereby flowed into the temple, see Josephus, *Antiq. lib. xiv. c. vii. § 2*.

³³ Deut. xxiii 20, 21.

³⁴ See an article on the Forgeries of Public Money, *Nunn. Chron. vol. vi. p. 59*.

“was called שולחני *Shulchani*, or ‘a man of the table,’ among the Jews.”

§ 15.—“TWO MITES, WHICH MAKE ONE FARTHING.”—
Mark xii. 42.

Λεπτά δύο ὃ ἐστὶ κοδράντης. See the note on Matt. x. 29, where specimens of the Chian assarion and half-assarion are given, and where it is observed that the relative sizes of Greek coins are no guide to those who attempt to ascertain their relative value. But for this, the coin of Chios, here represented, might be supposed a specimen of the lepton, seeing that it is about half the size of the piece illustrating the note in question. It bears the name of the place in which it was struck, namely, the island of Chios, and the figure of a sphynx, crouching on a caduceus; reverse, an amphora, the usual Chian type, and the name of the magistrate, ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗΣ.



The Gospels of Ulphilas, in the rendering of this passage, give us the value of the Anglo-Saxon *styca*—*trepen ꝛicas, ꝥ* *ir, feorðung penninges*.

§ 16.—“AND THEY SHALL FALL BY THE EDGE OF THE SWORD, AND SHALL BE LED AWAY CAPTIVE INTO ALL NATIONS.”—Luke xxi. 24.

The fulfilment of this prophecy came to pass forty years after our Lord's ascension. The details of the destruction of Jerusalem are given at great length in Josephus, and are of course known to all readers. The city was defended

with unparalleled obstinacy; upwards of a hundred thousand people are said to have perished in the siege and the final assault, of whom six thousand were burnt in the porch of the temple. Nearly a hundred thousand Jews were dragged away into miserable captivity, some to wear out their lives in hopeless slavery, others to furnish actors in the bloody sports of their merciless enemies.³⁶

The Romans did not fail to record on their coins the conquest of this unhappy country; and the money of Vespasian and of Titus bears very significant types and legends.

It is a remarkable fact that the year of the consulship noted on the coins of Titus corresponds with that of the *year after* the destruction of Jerusalem,³⁷ though coins of

³⁶ Great numbers were thrown to wild beasts, or pitted against each other as gladiators, in the public shows given by Titus at Caesarea Philippi.—Joseph. lib. vii. c. ii. 'Titus has been severely censured by some writers for his indulgence of the popular taste for these truly horrible exhibitions, and some have expressed their surprise, that "the darling of mankind" should have tolerated them; but it should be remembered that this was not the time to curb it. To check the most favourite amusement of a licentious soldiery, flushed with the pride of conquest, after an obstinate and protracted siege, would have been a task greater than even the subjugation of Judæa. Julius Cæsar, on his election to the Dictatorship, did not distribute presents among the people, but entertained them with sixty couple of gladiators, as the most popular form of acknowledging the honour conferred upon him. So utterly barbarous and savage were these people in their tastes, that, not content with the excitement of combats of armed men, they made a jest of the dead and dying left on the Amphitheatre. Two figures entered, after the fight was over, one dressed as Mercury, the other as Pluto; and the first having discovered and pointed to any dying wretch with his wand, the other dashed out his brains with a hammer!—*Vide Tertullian Apolog. c. xv.*

³⁷ The earliest coin of Titus with *IVDAEA CAPTA*, records the second consulship, (cos. II.,) corresponding with the year of Rome 825, or A.D. 72. The specimens engraved, bearing the sixth consulship, are selected on account of their preservation.

Vespasian occur which were minted in the actual year of the conquest.

History is silent as to the motives which influenced the Conscript Fathers to delay the striking of these records of the Caesar's military fame; and we know not whether it may be attributed to any jealousy which Vespasian felt towards his son,³⁸ or to the reluctance of the senate to strike coins in his honour and thereby give offence to the emperor. This appears to have been compensated for by the striking of coins with Greek legends commemorating the event, as hereafter noticed.

Most of these coins appear to have been issued in great numbers: many differ in details of type, though in the greater part the devices are essentially the same. The female figure recalls the prophetic words, "and she desolate shall sit on the ground." The male captive is doubtless intended for the obdurate Simon, the chief actor in that ever-memorable siege. On some of these coins he is depicted looking straight forward with a bold or dogged air, contrasting well with the dejected attitude of the seated woman; but in one type he appears to be regarding her with attention.

³⁸ If this could be ascertained, it would furnish a very opposite picture to that of our third Edward, who refrained from taking any part in the famous battle of Crecy, that his son might have the sole honour of the victory.





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H. A. Opp. dell'et sculp.

COINS OF VESPASIAN AND OF TITUS.

Struck on the Conquest of Judaea.

VESPASIAN.

LARGE BRASS.

No. I.—IMPerator CAESar VESPASIANus AVgustus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia Potestate, Pater Patriæ COS. III.
Laureated head of Vespasian to the right.

R.—IVDAEA CAPta. A female figure seated on the ground at the foot of a palm tree, near which stands the emperor holding the hasta and parazonium, his foot on a helmet; in the exergue, S.C. (*Senatus Consulto*.)
(See Plate, No. 1.)

This coin was minted in the very year of the destruction of Jerusalem, namely, when Vespasian was consul for the third time, in the year of Rome 824, or 71 of our era.

No. II.—IMPerator CAESar VESPer AVGustus Pater Maximi TRibunus Pro COS. VIII.
Laureated head to the left.

R.—IVDæ CAPta. (*Judæa Captæ*) across the field. A female figure seated on a heap of arms in an attitude of dejection, at the foot of a palm tree; near which stands a male figure regarding her; a helmet and long shield at his feet: in the exergue, S.C. (*See Plate, No. 2.*)

This coin was struck four years after the preceding one, and shows that the Romans still remembered with pride their subjugation of the rebellious Jews.

SILVER.

No. I.—IMPerator CAESar VESPASIANus AVgustus. Laureated head of the emperor to the right.

R.—IVDAEA. A female captive with her hands bound behind her back, seated on the ground at the foot of a palm tree. (*See Plate, No. 3.*)

No. II.—(CAESAR) IMP. VESP. P. PON. TR. POT. Laureated head to the right.

R.—(No legend.) A female figure seated on the ground at the foot of a palm tree; near which stands the emperor, holding the hasta and parazonium, his left foot resting on a globe. (*See Plate, No. 4.*)

No. III.—IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureated head to the right.

R.—IVDAEA. A female figure seated on the ground at the foot of a trophy. (*See Plate, No. 6.*)

No. IV.—IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureated head to the right.

R.—IVDAEA DEVICTA. A female figure, with her hands bound before her, standing before a palm tree. (*See Plate, No. 5.*)

TITUS.

LARGE BRASS.

No. I.—T. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. PON. COS. VI. CENSOR
(*Titus Caesar, Imperator, Augusti filius, Pontifex, Consul sextum, Censor*). Laureated, to the right.

R.—IVDAEA CAPTA. A female figure, in an attitude of dejection, seated on a heap of arms at the foot of a palm tree; on the other side of which stands a male captive with his hands bound behind his back: in the exergue, S. C. (*See Plate, No. 7.*)

No. II.—Legend as No. 1. Head as No. 1. .

R.—Legend as No. 1. Type as No. 1, except that the male figure has his back to the palm tree, and turns to regard the captive female.³⁹ (*See Plate, No. 8.*)

³⁹ The coin from which the engraving is made was discovered in 1830 at Lincoln, five feet below the surface of the ground, while opening the postern of Newport Arch.

No. III.—IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AVG. PM. TR. P. COS. VIII.
Laureated head to the left.

R.—IVD. CAP. S. C. Similar figures to those on the preceding coin, with slight variations. (*See Plate, No. 10.*)

No. IV.—T. CAES. VESPASIAN IMP. PON. TR. POT.
COS. II. Laureated head of Titus.

R.—S. C. (*Senatus consulto*) Titus in a triumphal car, drawn by four horses, holding an olive branch.

The consular date of this coin agrees with the year 72 of our era, and doubtless therefore refers to the triumph of Titus on the subjugation of Judæa.

MIDDLE BRASS.

No. I.—CAES. IMP. AVG. TR. P. COS. VI. CENSOR. Laureated head of Titus to the right.

R.—IVDAEA CAPTA. A female figure seated at the foot of a palm tree, against which is placed a heap of arms, among which is seen a military standard.

(*See Plate, No. 9.*)

No. II.—T. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. TR. P. COS. VI. CENSOR. Laureated head of Titus to the right.

R.—IVDAEA NAVALIS. A female figure seated beneath a palm tree; on the other side, a heap of arms; in the exergue, S. C.

This remarkable and unique coin was first communicated by M. Duncanson of the Bibliothèque Royale, to the Numismatic Journal,⁴⁰ with the following observations:—"The legends, *Judæa Capta* and *Judæa Dericta*, are well known on the coins of Vespasian and Titus; but *Judæa Navalis* was, until the discovery of this example, unknown. The Jews never enjoyed a great reputation as seamen; but I think I have found in Josephus a narration of the event to which

⁴⁰ Vol. i. p. 88.

the legend and type of this coin allude, the character of which is rather derisive than triumphal. This author relates in his history of the war with the Romans (lib. iii. c. 9), that when the town of Joppa was destroyed by Cestius, the inhabitants, driven by famine, sought refuge by sea, the Romans having destroyed the neighbouring towns and villages. They built vessels (*σκάφη*) and committed piracies on the shores of Syria, Phœnicia, and Egypt. The town being attacked a second time by the Roman troops, the Jews fled during the night towards their ships; but a violent tempest drove them on the rocks which border on the coast of Joppa, and they were exterminated. Soon after this they were defeated on the Lake of Gennesaret, their barks being unable to cope with the war-like vessels of Vespasian. To these events, and most probably to the first, the legend *Judea Navalis* must allude, Titus, as is well known, having accompanied his father in the Judaic war. This curious coin illustrates that of a large brass example of Vespasian with the legend *Judea Capta*, upon which a Roman warrior is represented resting his right foot on the prow of a vessel, a type but imperfectly explained until the discovery of this coin."

In an editorial note appended to these observations, some doubts were expressed as to the coin having been blundered in the striking, and also as to the idiomatic propriety of the legend; but subsequent inquiry has removed all suspicion of its genuineness.

No. III.—Legend as No. 2. Head as No. 2.

R.—VICTORIA NAVALIS. Victory holding a garland and palm-branch, standing on the prow of a vessel.

This coin commemorates the naval action already spoken of, and more distinctly recorded on the preceding one.

In addition to the foregoing, coins of Titus were struck (probably in Judea) with the following types and legends:

No. I.—ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Laureated head of Titus to the right.

R.—ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΛΩΚΥΪΑΣ. (*Judæa depedita*.) A female figure seated at the foot of a trophy: on the other side, a buckler.

No. II.—ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Laureated head of Titus to the right.

R.—*Legend as the foregoing.*⁴¹ Victory inscribing a buckler attached to a palm tree.

Pellerin⁴² gives a coin of this type, with ΝΕΙΚΗ ΚΑΙC. on the shield.

§ 17.—“AND THEY THAT EXERCISE AUTHORITY UPON THEM ARE CALLED BENEFACTORS.”—Luke xxii. 25.

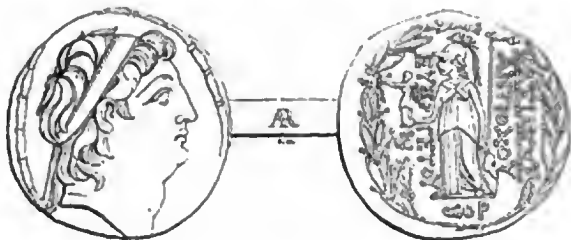
Καὶ οἱ ἐξουσιάζοντες αὐτῶν *ΕΤΕΡΓΕΤΑΙ* καλοῦνται. The title *Εὐεργέτης* is found on the coins of Mithridates king of Pontus, and on those of Pylæmenes of Paphlagonia, and also on the money of the Syrian monarchs, Demetrius the third, Antiochus the seventh, Evergetes and Alexander the first. It was assumed, too, by Ptolemy the third, and by some of the Parthian kings,⁴³ but it is found more frequently on the regal Syrian coins, which in the days

⁴¹ The characters sometimes vary on these coins, Γ being used for Σ and Ω for Ω.

⁴² *Réveil*, tome iii. pl. 134, fig. 1

⁴³ A coin of Laodicea, in Phrygia, cited by Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* vol. iii. p. 159, and *Num. Vet. Anecd.* p. 249, is remarkable for this title, given, as it would seem, to a citizen named Andronicus.

of Christ's ministry were of course circulating in Judæa. The very beautiful tetradrachm here engraved, is of the Syrian king, Antiochus Evergetes. The obverse bears the royal portrait; the reverse, Pallas holding a figure of Victory; legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, i. e. (money) of King *Antiochus Evergetes*, and the date ΕΟΡ year 175 of the era of the Seleucidæ.⁴⁴



§ 18.—“OUR FATHERS WORSHIPPED IN THIS MOUNTAIN.”—John iv. 20.

Although Josephus, himself a Jew, gives us a very unfavourable picture of the Samaritans, there is no reason for doubting its accuracy. According to that historian, the Samaritans were ever ready to change their religion and their customs, when advantages tempted or danger threatened them. When Alexander granted to the Jews immunities and privileges, these people, whose capital was Shechem, invited him to come to Mount Gerizim and do honour to their temple, as he had done to that of Jerusalem, alleging that they were of the posterity of Joseph, Ephraim, and Manasseh;⁴⁵ but, being pressed to say if they were really

⁴⁴ The first year of the era of the Seleucidæ corresponds with the year of Rome, 442.

⁴⁵ Josephus, *Antiq. lib. xi. c. viii. § 6.*

Jews, and not Sidonians, they answered that they were Hebrews, but had the name of Sidonians, living at Shechem. Alexander dismissed them, saying, that what he had granted was to the Jews; but, that, if he afterwards found they were of that stock, he would consider their petition. At a later period, we learn from the same authority,⁴⁶ that when the Syrian king Antiochus pillaged Jerusalem, and inflicted horrible tortures on its inhabitants, the Samaritans protested that they were not of Jewish origin, but Sidonians, and entreated that they might be permitted to dedicate their temple, hitherto without a name,⁴⁷ to Jupiter Hellenius.

The coin here engraved bears the head of the Emperor Antoninus Pius; legend, ΑΥΤΟΚ(ρατωρ) ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. CΕΒ(αστος) ΕΥΕ(βης). i. e. *The Emperor Caesar Antoninus Augustus Pius*. Reverse, A Temple on the summit of a mountain, with a flight of steps, etc. Legend, ΦΛ. ΝΕΑC-ΠΟΛΕΩC CΥΠΙΩC ΠΑΛΑΙCΤΙΝΗC. i. e. (*Money*) of *Flavia Neapolis, of Palestine in Syria*.



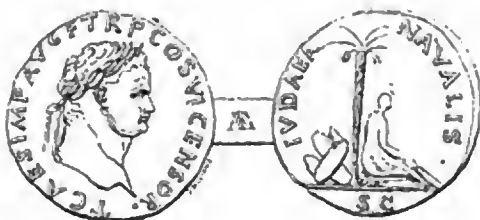
⁴⁶ Josephus, *Antiq. lib. xii. cap. v. § 5.*

⁴⁷ The ἀνώνυμον ἱερόν of Josephus furnishes a singular concordance with the words of our Lord, "Ye worship ye know not what," and is evidence of the vague religious notions of these people. The coins of the Samaritans show their Sidonian predilections, many of them having representations of the goddess Astarte, the Ashtoreth of Scripture.

Photius in his *Bibliotheca*⁴⁸ notices the assertion of Marinus, a Samaritan writer, that *Abraham* erected a temple to Jupiter Maximus, at Neapolis, in Palestine, close to Mount Argarizus!

§ 19.—“THOU ART NOT CÆSAR’S FRIEND.”—
John xix. 12.

Οὐκ εἰ φίλος τοῦ Καίσαρος. Among the various titles found on Greek coins are those of *Lover of his Father*, *Lover of his Mother*, etc.⁴⁹ This style appears to have been adopted by the princes of other countries tributary to the Romans; and we accordingly find Φιλορώμαιος, *Lover of the Romans*, on the money of the kings of Cappadocia.⁵⁰ The Parthian Princes frequently added to their other high-sounding titles, Φιελλήνος, *Lover of the Greeks*; but the money of some of the princes of Judæa more strikingly illustrates the phrase φίλος τοῦ Καίσαρος. Agrippa the first, of Judæa, inscribed on his coins φιλοκαίσαρ, and Herod of Chalcidene, φιλοκλαύδιος.



⁴⁸ Edit. 1824, p. 345. ⁴⁹ Vide Num. Manual, p. 17. ⁵⁰ Ib. p. 19.

XII.

NOTES ON TYPES OF CAULONIA.

ONE of the most interesting types of the currency of Magna Græcia, and at the same time the most difficult to explain, is that of Caulonia, among the Bruttii. It has engaged the attention of the most celebrated numismatists of the continent; but the attempts to solve it are all rather plausible conjectures, than satisfactory determinations of what it is intended to represent. A *précis* of the literary history of this type has been given by M. De Witte and Panofka; and to the last-mentioned *savant* we owe a most elaborate analysis of its history in the "Archäologische Zeitung," October 1843, No. 10, p. 166. I consider this *précis* so valuable and instructive for the history of numismatical progress and research, that, although I differ as to the ultimate conclusion arrived at, yet I shall give a succinct review of it previously to offering my own views of this archaic type.

The obverse of the early incuse coins of Caulonia represents a naked figure with long hair, falling in regularly disposed curls on the neck, and bound by a fillet; stretching forth the left hand, in which is held a small figure in the attitude of running; and elevating the right, with which the figure brandishes a laurel branch. In the area is generally a deer, to which, on some specimens, is added a swan. The larger figure is constant on the archaic coins, but the smaller figure is sometimes omitted, and replaced, so to speak, by a fillet, or tunic, thrown over the arm. The smaller figure generally holds in the hands some object, on all the specimens which I have seen, very

indistinctly struck; on one most important variety in the Museum it more resembles a crown than any other object. The same general type, differing only in the distribution of the parts on the obverse and reverse, and by the introduction of adjuncts into the field, is continued down to the cessation of the monetary issue of this town, which was destroyed before the time of the elder Dionysius, Olymp. 97.4. B.C. 388. It is impossible to fail remarking, in style and attitude, the general appearance which this type has with that of Poseidon in the archaic coins of Poseidonium; but to this I shall subsequently refer. Hardouin¹ and Mazoechi² have represented the larger figure as a Jupiter, and mistaken the bush or tree for a thunderbolt; Eckhel contented himself with pointing out the errors of his predecessors, and left to posterity the discovery of the meaning of the type.

The first attempt, after Eckhel's abandonment of the question, was that of Avellino, who conjectured that the laurel branch was employed as a whip, that the large figure represented Dionysus, that the deer was a Dionysiac symbol, and the small figure "madness," or *Olorpos*, as the stimulating influence of the god exerted over mankind.³ This is so unsatisfactory, considered in reference to art, and so totally dissonant to the principle of archaic interpretation as scarcely to deserve serious refutation. Müller⁴ considered the type to represent the purifying Apollo, holding in his hand Orestes, who is known to have received purification in this locality; but the age of the early types is certainly prior to the great development

¹ Opp. Select. p. 81.

² Tab. Heracl. p. 527.

³ Giorn. Numism., tom. ii. p. 24; Opuscoli diversi, vol. ii. p. 110, sq., following Nonnus. ix. 262.

⁴ K. O. Denkmäler, A. K. I, xvi, 72; Handbuch, p. 516.

of the Oresteid of Æschylus, and the small figure cannot, either in attitude or attributes, be identified with any known representation of Orestes.⁵ After Müller, the Duc de Luynes⁶ proposed the subject of Apollo and Aristæus [*Aristeas*], who were particularly worshipped at Metapontum in the character of *καθάρτης*, or *καθάρσιος*. Subsequently M. Raoul-Rochette, in his observations on the types of the coins of Caulonia, put forth the conjecture, that the larger figure represented the *δῆμος*, or people of Caulonia, in the attitude of lustration, and that the smaller was the *Agnismos*, *ἀγνίσμος*, or *καθάρμος*, "the genius of lustration," represented in the hands of the principal figure, in the same manner as the three Graces were in the right hand of the Apollo at Delos, and the three Sirens in the hand of the archaic Hera at Coronæa, or Nike in that of Zeus, or of Pallas-Athene,⁷ or Damas in the hands of the Chrysorhoas.⁸ After Rochette, M. Streber,⁹ at Munich, reviewed the whole discussion of the type; he dismissed an erroneous conjecture made by Steinbüchel, that the small figure was a Satyr, or rather Pan, which it, in some respects, on some of the secondary specimens, seems to resemble, and would have it to be the return of Hercules from the land of the Hyperboreans, accompanied by the golden-horned stag, and bringing with him the branch of the olive, the reward of the Olympian games, and

⁵ Panofka, l. c. p. 167.

⁶ *Nouv. Ann. de la Sect. Fr. de l'Inst. Archæol.*, tom. i. p. 426.

⁷ Raoul-Rochette, *Observations sur le type des monnaies de Caulonia*, in the *Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions et de Belles Lettres*, tom. xiv.; cf. *Memoires de Numismatique et d'Antiquité*, pt. 48; *Rev. Num.*, 1843, 67.

⁸ De Witte, in *Revue Numismatique*, 1844, p. 1844, on an imperial coin of Damascus.

⁹ *Gel. Anz. d. k. Bayer. Ak. d. W.* Juni 1837, No. 128-9; *Juni Intelligbl.* s. 1052; *Sitz.* v. Jan. 1837.

holding in his hands one of the Cercopes: but the two fatal objections to this explanation, offered by Panofka, are, first, that the figure is destitute of all the attributes of Hercules, and that the Cercopes in art are always represented in the dual number, and seldom, or indeed never, as "one." The conjecture of Cavedoni,¹⁰ that this type may be referred to Apollo and Cyparissus, is deserving of some attention. Cyparissus, it is to be remembered, was the son of Telephus,¹¹ or of Amydicus, of Cea;¹² the former of whom would be directly connected with the deer. The Cyparissus myth is referred to Crete, and Cyparissus himself is beloved of Apollo and Zephyrus,¹³ or according to the later authorities,¹⁴ of Silvanus,¹⁵ who has a tame stag¹⁶ which was killed by Cyparissus. The type of Silvanus particularly coincides with the Cyparissus myth,¹⁷ as he holds in his hand the cypress, or brandishes lilies and flowers.¹⁸ But this divinity, who is alternately compared with Pan,¹⁹ and interchanged, as we have seen, with Apollo, is a purely Latin rustic divinity; possibly, it is true, derivable from the Apollo Hylates, the Latin Sylvanus, and connected with Hercules through the youthful Hylas. My objection to the Cyparissus myth is, that it is too recent, that it is restricted in its appearance to the Latin mythologists, and that it is consequently not sufficiently early to be referable to the archaic currency of Caulonia; that the appearance of Sylvanus is late in art, and entirely differs from

¹⁰ *Bullet. d. Cor. Arch.*, 1843, June.

¹¹ *Serv. ad Æn.* iii. 680.

¹² *Lact. Mir.*, fab. x. 3, p. 857; *Ovid, Met.* x. 120.

¹³ *Serv. ad Georg.* i. 20; *Ovid, Met.*, x. 107.

¹⁴ *Serv. ad Æn.*, iii. 64, 680.

¹⁵ *Rer. tres Myth. Lat. Myth.*, a Bode. p. 174.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Georg.* i. 40.

¹⁸ *Ecl.* x. 24.

¹⁹ *Prob. ad Georg.* i. 20; *Virg. Æn.* viii. 600.

that of the early Hellenic Apollo. Neither does the branch held in the hand resemble the cypress; it possesses an infinitely nearer relation to the olive, or to the laurel branch.

The conjecture of Panofka,²⁰ that the larger figure represents a colossal statue of the divinity Apollo Hylates,²¹ who was revered at Magnesia, and allied with the particular ceremony of lustration there practised by olive branches is particularly ingenious, as well as that the small figure represents the eponymous hero and founder of the town of Caulonia, or Caulon, Caulos, the son of the Amazon Clita.²² This would give the myth a local relation, in all cases exceedingly desirable; and my only reason for proposing another hypothesis is the peculiarity observable in some specimens of this type; the youth in the hand of Apollo, if without any attributes, may be, with equal possibility, any of the *eromenoi* of Apollo, as Hyacinthus,²³ Cyparissus, or Daphnis,²⁴ whom De Witte proposes, as alluded to by the appearance of the laurel branch, and who was not only connected with the laurel himself, but secondarily through the nymph Thaleia,²⁵ whose name would also be in relation with the branch held in the hand of Apollo. But the legend of Daphnis is not of an antiquity sufficient to refer to the archaic type.

Now Minervini²⁶ has remarked that the small figure

²⁰ Loc. cit. p. 174.

²¹ Paus. x. xxx. 4.

²² Serv. ad Virg. *Æn.* iii. 552, 553.

²³ Cf. De Witte, *Rev. Numism.*, 1845, p. 400; Duc de Luynes, *Choix de Médailles Grecques*, pl. v. No. 69; Paus. i. 35; Virg., *Ecl.* ii. 18, iii. I think there is some confusion here with the Apollo Hyacinthinus of Tarentum.

²⁴ Serv. ad Virg., *Ecl.* x. 26.

²⁵ Sositheus apud Schol. ad Theocrit. *Idyll.* viii. 93.

²⁶ *Bullettino Archæologico da Napoli*, 4to. 1844, p. 108.

held in the hand of the Apollo, on a tetradrachm of Mr. Steuart's collection at Naples had winged sandals attached to the feet, although, he still continues to think, with Avellino, that the two represent Dionysus and Cæstrus. I find the same peculiarity on two coins in the cabinets of the British Museum; and, although not distinct on all the specimens of this type, yet its appearance suggests another hypothesis, and that is, that the figures are Apollo pursuing the young Hermes, after the theft committed by the juvenile divinity upon the sylvan god, while he was absent with Hymenæus from the cattle of Admetus,²⁷—the subject of the Homeric hymn to Hermes,²⁸ of the *Μεγάλαι Ἡώαι* of Hesiod, and of a hymn of Alcæus. The figure is naked, and consequently a male, as at this period of art female figures were always draped, while the winged sandals are only referable to Hermes or to Perseus. The latter, it is true, is occasionally seen upon the most ancient monuments, but almost always in connection with the Graiæ, or Gorgons, and only incidentally in relation with Apollo; but there are several monuments of the archaic or early school, which offer different portions of the incidents of the Hermes mythos.

The most celebrated of these, the cup of the Vatican, presents the theft of the oxen of Apollo,²⁹ under circumstances different to that of the Caulonian type. The youthful god has returned to his cradle, and lies surrounded by the cattle; but this does not prevent the subject of the pursuit itself, being that of the coins of Caulonia. The difficulty is the non-appearance of the cattle; for the bull seen

²⁷ Antoninus Lib. xxiii.

²⁸ Hymni Homerici, ii. p. 544, seq., Ed. Wolf, Hælcæ, 1784.

²⁹ Mus. Gregor. ii. 81, 1, 2, explained and republished by Panofka. Hermes der Kinderdieb, in the "Archäologische Zeitung," 4to. Berlin, Aug. 1844, No. 20, p. 321-26, taf. xx.

as an adjunct on one specimen, can scarcely be dragged into the mythos; and the constant appearance of the deer, suggests that this animal must be particularly connected with it. When arrived at the cave of Maia, in the Homeric hymn,³⁰ Apollo, after some inquiries, takes Hermes up in his hands, and placing the cradle on his back, he proceeds to the spot where the oxen are.³¹ Is the *λῆνος* the peculiarly large object resembling a wreath seen in the hands of one type? The winged sandals Hermes had already invented to commit the theft;³² and exactly resembles those seen on the archaic bas relief from Corinth,³³ where Hermes appears at the birth of Aphrodite, and the branch of Apollo is the *ράβδος*, which, transferred to the hands of Hermes, became the celebrated *κηρυκεῖον* of that god. The naked bronze statue of Apollo at the temple of the Olympian Jupiter,³⁴ had the bucranium of a bull under its foot, in allusion to this myth: but the great difficulty is not the connection of the stag in Apollo; for a statue of this god killing a deer, is known to have been dedicated by the Macedonian inhabitants of Diium at Delphi,³⁵ but with the Hermes mythos.

S. BIRCH.

³⁰ Hymn ii. l. 293-8.

³¹ Ibid 305.

³² Ibid 80, et. seq.

³³ Cf. Dodwell *alcuni Bassirilievi della Grecia*, Roma, 1812. *Travels in Greece*, vol. ii. p. 201. Müller's *Dorier*, l. 43, Gerhard's *Antike Bildwerke*, from a tracing of Stackelberg. *Taf. xiv.* Hymn, l. c., l. 525, strictly speaking *ράβδος* is a stick, a peeled branch, distinct from *θάλλος*, a branch. In the hymn it is called *τριπέτης*, l. 527. The subject of this hymn is given, Apollodorus, iii. 10, 2, and it had also formed that of another by Alcæus. Paus. l. c.

³⁴ Paus. *Achac.* vii. c. xx. p. 574.

³⁵ Paus. x., *Phœcic.* c. xiii. p. 829.

MISCELLANEA.

VARIETIES OF THE IRISH BASE GROATS OF PHILIP AND MARY.—Dear Sir,—In addition to the several varieties of the Irish Base Groats of Philip and Mary (Simon, Plate 5, No. 113), found in the Dungarvon hoard, as communicated by me, and inserted in the Numismatic Chronicle for January, 1842, (Vol. IV., pages 208, etc.) I have lately picked up the three following varieties, not included in that list, and which also belonged to the same deposit.

Obv.—1557. Philip. z. Maria. d. g. rex. z. regina. angl. No Mint-mark.

Rev.—Posuimus. deum. adiutorem. nostrum. Rose, Mint-mark.

Obv.—1557. Philip. z. Maria. d. g. rex. z. regina. No Mint mark.

Rev.—Posuimuss. deum. adiuto. nostr. Rose, Mint-mark.

Obv.—1558. Philip. z. Maria. d. g. rex. z. regina. a. No Mint-mark.

Rev.—Posuimus. deum. adiuto. nostr. Rose, Mint-mark.

The first of these is the variety figured in Simon. The second is remarkable for having the double *s* in the word Posuimuss.

I remain, very faithfully, yours,

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, July 20th, 1845.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

DISCOVERY OF ENGLISH PENNIES AT BERMONDSEY.—About twenty-five years ago, thirteen silver pennies were found at Bermondsey, by some workmen sinking for the foundation of a house. Eight were of William Rufus. Of these three were of type 246, one of 249, and four of 250. Five were of Henry I.; viz. four of type 251, and one very similar, but without the amulets over the shoulders.

This small find tends to show, that numismatists have been correct in considering 251 as the earliest type of Henry I., and in placing 246, 249, and 250, as the latest of William Rufus. E. H.

British Museum, 22d October, 1845.

SAXON COINS FOUND IN THE ISLAND OF GOTHLAND.—The Swedish newspapers state that a fresh hoard of coins has lately been brought to light in the Island of Gothland, where so many discoveries of the kind have already been made. The treasure consisted of two coins of Olaf Skötkonung of Sweden; nearly 600 Anglo Saxon, from Eadgar to Edward the Confessor; nine Irish of Sihtric III; ninety Danish, of Cnut the Great and Magnus the Good; upwards of 900 German coins, besides coins

of the emperors Otho I., II., and III.; 4 Byzantine, 1 Persian, and 37 Cufic coins, and many silver ornaments. By the laws of Sweden, all treasure-trove must, in the first instance, be placed in the hands of the Government, which has the right of pre-emption. In the present case, the Government has exercised this right by purchasing, for the Swedish national collection, the whole of the find, with the exception of 50 of the Anglo-Saxon and Danish, and 376 of the German coins, of which there either were duplicates in the find, or the Swedish museum already possessed specimens.

A view of the Coinage of Scotland, with copious tables, lists, descriptions, and extracts from Acts of Parliament, and an account of numerous hoards or parcels of Coins discovered in Scotland, and of Scottish Coins found in Ireland, illustrated with upwards of 350 engravings of Scottish Coins, a large number of them unpublished. By JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, etc. etc. Cork: BOLSTER, 1845. 4to.

The coinage of few nations is more interesting, and at the same time more difficult, than that of Scotland; and the close connection which has ever been maintained between the ancient kingdom of Scotland and our own gives an additional value to all that concerns her history and antiquities.

In the work before us, Mr. Lindsay has given by far the most complete and accurate account of this subject, and henceforth the large book of Cardonnell may be laid aside.

Mr. Akerman in his "*Numismatic Manual*," published in 1839, has the following remarks, "It is a reproach to Scottish antiquaries, that we have no work of recent date on the coins of that country. The volume of Cardonnell is so imperfect, and the plates so execrably engraved, that little use can be made of them." This reproach is now wiped away, and the subject of Scottish coins is as fully discussed in the volume before us as that of the English Silver by Mr. Hawkins, and in a more philosophical spirit. The appropriation of the short cross pennies, bearing the name of Alexander, to the second monarch so called, is clearly made out, and an additional reason is thus given for the appropriation to Henry III. of the similar coins in the English series. This is not the first time Mr. Lindsay has done good service to the cause of numismatic science. His works on the Irish coinage, and on that of the Anglo-Saxons, are of the very highest degree of merit, and it is not a little owing to his exertions, that so vigorous a spirit has been infused into the minds of our more recent investigators into the antiquities of Ireland and Scotland. It would be unjust to close this brief notice without alluding to the successful researches in the same field, of Mr. Sainthill and Dr. Aquila Smith.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

REVUE NUMISMATIQUE. MÉLANGES.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

- I. *Eloi Johanneau*.—*Nouvelle Explication de la Legend "DUCISIT AQUITANIE."* Pp. 81—84.

Two opinions have been given upon the meaning of this word. 1. That of Ainslie, who thinks that it stands for *DUCISTA*; and, 2. That of M. Jouannet, who supposes that it is another word for the French, *Ducat*. *M. Johanneau* proposes a new reading, *Ducisita*, which he imagines may be a diminutive of *Ducissa*, and would suit Alienor, duchess of Aquitaine, in 1136. This seems to be a very probable idea.

MARCH AND APRIL.

- II. *A. du Chalais*.—*Explication des Sigles Mérovingiens, C. A.*

There has been considerable doubt as to what these two letters refer. Many have thought that they should be interpreted *Clo-tarius*; others *Crux Ave*, *Crux Admirabilis*, etc. *M. du Chalais*, with M. Cartier, have come to the conclusion, from a sarcophagus which has been found near Herculaneum, that it should rather be *Crux Adoranda*.

- III. *A. de Gourgue*.—*Denier de L'Abbaye de Sainte-Marie de Saintes.*

This is a short notice of an attribution by M. Barthélemy, in the *Revue* for 1843, of a denier to this abbey, which *M. de Gourgue* doubts. The whole question turns on the proper interpretation of the Chartulary of the Abbey of Saintes, which was first published by M. Barthélemy.

IV. *Discovery at Nogent-sur-Eure.*

A husbandman, in tilling the ground at *Nogent-sur-Eure*, in the *Arrondissement de Chartres*, has discovered lately a pot, in which were 610 Roman coins in silver, copper, and billon, and comprehending emperors from *Maximinus* to *Postumus*.

- V. *Du Mersan*.—*Rectification Numismatique.* Pp. 238—239.

M. du Mersan notices a mistake which Mionnet has made in the translation of a Latin description by *Sestini*, of a coin of *Lacedæmon*, and adds, that *Sestini* is himself wrong in his attribution, as the coin really belongs to *Patraus*, king of *Pæonia*.

VI. *Marquis de Lagoy*.—*Evaluations pondérales sur les Monnaies*.
Pp. 239—243.

This is a reply to a paper in the last monthly number of the *Revue*, in which *M. du Chalais* calls in question some dates on Merovingian coins which *M. de Lagoy* had suggested. *M. de Lagoy* points out, that *M. du Chalais* has not quoted Eckhel to much purpose, in that, in the passage to which he refers, Eckhel does not state whether *drachma* means *value* or *weight*; and, *secondly*, That the modern French pieces, which *M. du Chalais* cites, are not money at all.

VII. *Anatole Barthélemy*.—*Dénier de Sainte Marie de Saintes*.
Pp. 243—244.

This is a reply to *M. de Gourguc*, who in the last number of the *Revue*, had disputed the attribution by *M. Barthélemy*, of a denier, to this abbey. *M. Barthélemy* fortifies his previous opinion, by reference to the charter of *St. Marie de Saintes*, and to the explanation given by *M. Du Cange*, of the words *moneta* and *monetarium*.

MARCH AND APRIL.

VIII. *J. de Whitte*.—*Nouvelles Annales publ. par la Section Française de l'Institut. Archéologique. 1836—1839. Second Notice*. Pp. 222—234.

M. de Whitte has already in the previous monthly number of the *Revue*, called attention to some numismatical essays in the *Nouvelles Annales*. He now proceeds to notice a very interesting one by *M. de Longpérier*, *sur les Médailles inédites de Samus, de Philadelphie et de quelques autres villes de la Cilicie*. *M. de Longpérier*, in the essay, gives an account of some coins, hitherto unedited, belonging to the Cilician town of Samus, Hierapolis, Coracesium, Philadelphia, and Dio Cæsarea, and examines, with considerable ability, the local legends and myths which have determined the types on the Cilician money. Under the head of Hierapolis, he discusses the questions, whether Eckhel is right in supposing *Hieropolis* and *Megarsus* to be one and the same place; and considers *Mionnet* is correct in his idea, that the coins which bear the united names of Hierapolis and Castabala, refer to an alliance between these two cities, an hypothesis which Eckhel had rejected, because he thought this Castabala was rather a city in Cappadocia than in Cilicia. *M. de Whitte* concludes his analysis of *M. de Longpérier's* paper, with some sensible remarks on the application of myths in the explanation of types.

IX. *J. de Whitte*.—*Nouvelles Annales publ. par la Section Française de l'Institut. Archéologique.* 1836–1839.

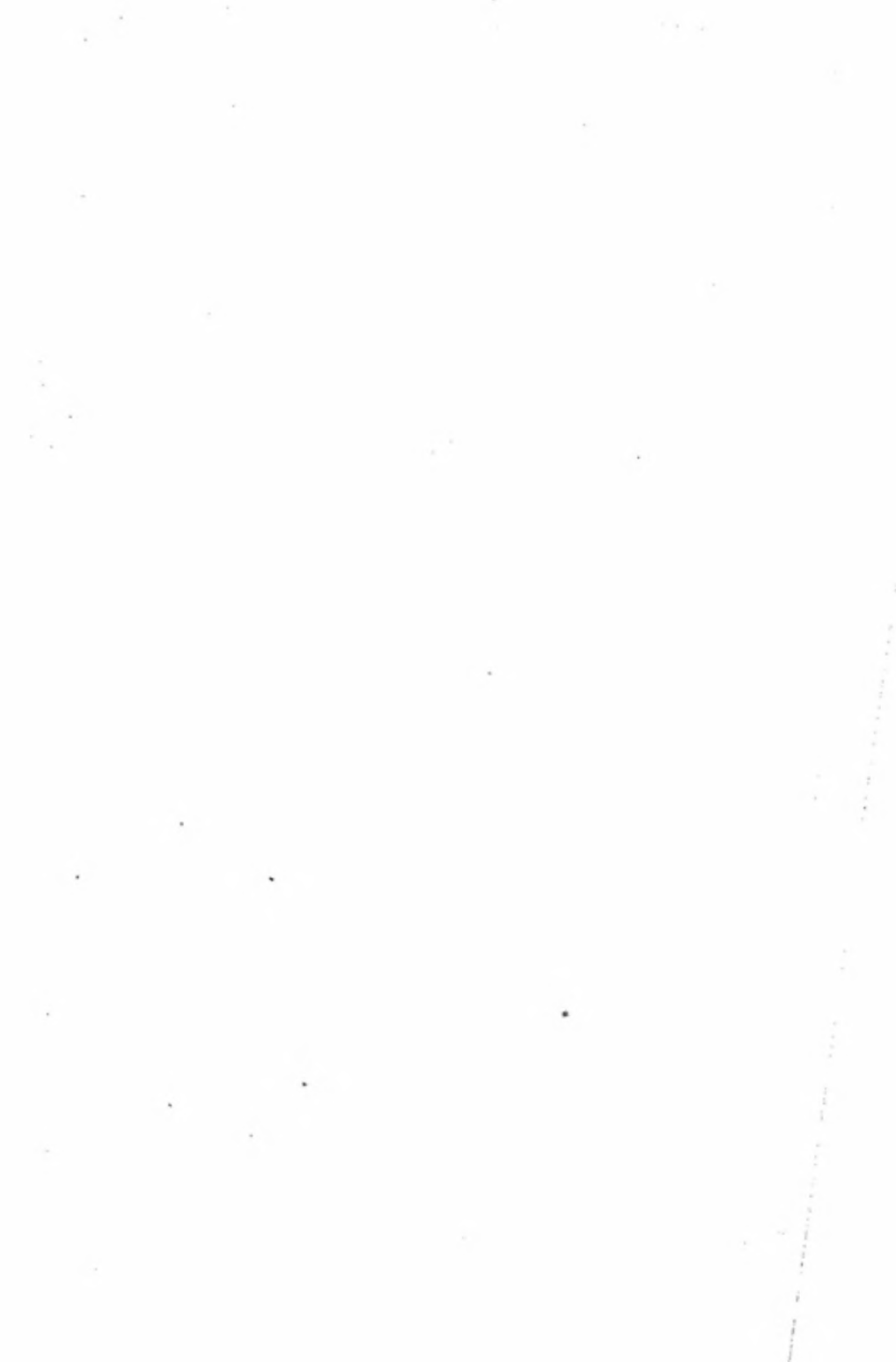
M. de Whitte proposes to give a concise survey of the principal numismatic papers which have appeared in these *Annales*. The first he notices is a letter by *M. Raoul-Rochette* to *M. Grotefend*, entitled "*Lettre sur quelques Médailles des Rois des Odryses et des Thraces*," which *M. de Whitte* justly thinks of some importance, from the determination of certain coins (hitherto attributed to *Asplepon* in *Bœotia*) to *Sparadacus, king of the Odrysæ*. *M. Raoul-Rochette* then makes some remarks on the coins hitherto assigned to the *Ossæi*. The second paper *M. de Whitte* considers, is one by the *Duc de Luynes*, "*Sur les Monnaies incuses de la Grand Grèce*," in which he attempts to shew that these coins are as early as the time of *Pythagoras*, and are the result of an alliance between the Italian states, owing to the influence of that philosopher. For this purpose, the *Duc de Luynes* examines the topography, mythological traditions, and historical events of *Tarentum*, *Metapontum*, etc. etc., and concludes his paper, by attributing to the influence of *Pythagoras* the type of the crane standing by the tripod of *Apollo*, on the coins of *Crotona*. Thirdly, *M. de Whitte* mentions a review by the *Duc de Luynes*, of a work by *M. Millingen*, called a "*Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins of Greek Cities and Kings*."

X. *E. Cartier*.—*Recherches sur les Monnaies des Comtes et Ducs de Bar, etc. etc. Par M. de Saulcy.* 1843.

This is a notice by *M. Cartier*, of a valuable addition by *M. de Saulcy* to the numismatic monographies of the French provinces, and especially to the ecclesiastical history of *Toul*, *Verdun*, and *Metz*, and the duchy of *Bar*. It is chiefly valuable as a supplement to the history of the ducal money of *Lorraine* since the duchy of *Bar*, which in early times had been severed from *Lorraine*, became, again, in the fifteenth century, subject to the dukes of *Lorraine*. The earliest known money of *Bar* is that of *Henry II.*, the eleventh count; but *M. de Saulcy* argues strongly in favour of the probability, that earlier coins will eventually be found, drawing his conclusion from the analogy of the similar case of the coins of the rulers of *La Basse Lorraine*.

XI. *A. du Chalais*.—*Médaille inédite frappée à Lyons lors du passage de Louis XII., dans cette ville, par M. A. Barthélemy.* Paris, 1843.

This is a short notice of a curious medal, struck during the residence of *Louis XII.*, at *Lyons*, in 1499–1500, and published by *M. Anatole de Barthélemy*, in the *Revue de Provence et de Paris*, pp. 313 et seq. *M. Desains* published, not long ago, some *mereaux* of *Louis XII.*, with a similar legend.



MONOGRAMS ON THE BACTRIAN COINS.

[illegible]

CHRONOLOGICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL TABLE of ALEXANDER'S SUCCESSORS in the EAST.

B.C.	SYRIA	PARTHIA	BACTRIANA	ARIANA	INDIA	A	B.C.
363	Antiochus 1	Antiochus 1	Theos		Asoka		
256		ARSACES	DIODOTUS. I	AGATHOCLES			232
247	Selucus 2		DIODOTUS. II	PANTALEON			224
243	Kallinikos						216
232	Sel. 3. Keraunos						209
224							202
180	Antiochus 3						195
186	the Great						187
180							180
176	Selucus 4						
170	Philopator						
168	Antiochus 4						
165	Theos						
163	Epiphanes						
164							
161	Ant. 5. Eupator						
160	Demetrius 1.						
159	Soter Theos						
154	Philopator.						
150							
148	Antiochus 6.						
145	Evergetes.						
143							
142	Demetrius 2.						
137	restored.						
127	Alexander						
125	Zabina.						
122							
119	Antiochus.						
110	Epiphanes.						
103	Grypus.						
97							
95	Ant. Gryceus						
90	Ant. Eusebes						
87							
85	Antiochus.						
82	Asiatikus.						
80							
78							
76							
68							
64							
60							
57							
54							
44							
36							
33	annexed.						
30							
26							
23							
10	to						
A.D.							
4							
14							
20							
24							
35							
38							
44							
47							
50							
74							
90							
107							
121							
130							
149							
160							
170							
181							
207							
216							
226							
250							

XIII.

AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN SOME OF THE MONOGRAMS FOUND UPON THE GRECIAN COINS OF ARIANA AND INDIA.

THE subject of Grecian monograms has engaged the attention of several learned numismatists; but the results have been so unsatisfactory, that most have given it up in despair.

Both Montfaucon and Havercamp have attempted their explanation, but with only partial success. The former referred them all to cities and people.¹ Frölich candidly confesses that the signification of the monograms on the Syrian coins was a riddle²; but he has nevertheless given explanations of the eighty-six monograms contained in his twentieth plate. These explanations are probably copied from the work of Havercamp which was published fifteen years before he wrote. Spanheim admitted the value of the monograms, but did not attempt their explanation. Haym in his "Tesoro," declares with great simplicity that "because they are of unknown signification, they do not deserve to be described." No explanation is attempted of the four hundred and twenty monograms in Combe's catalogue of the Greek coins in the Hunterian Museum, nor of the four hundred and fifty-five monograms in Rasch's "Lexicon Numismaticum." Lastly Gusseine in his "Dic-

¹ Gough's Coins of the Seleucidæ, p. 7, 8.

² Annales comp. Regum et Rerum Syriæ, Prolegom. p. 55.—
"Oedipo Opus."

cionario Numismatico," quietly gives them up as of "uncertain signification, from their appearing on so many different coins."³

In 1841, I prepared the accompanying plate of monograms, found on the Ariano-Grecian coins of the several collections that had been kindly submitted to me for publication. At the same time, I laid before Professor Lassen many of the explications now published; of which several appeared to him decisive. Mine was, I believe, the first attempt; for M. Raoul-Rochette, in his learned papers on the Bactro-Grecian coins in the "Journal des Savants," had confined his accounts of the monograms to a notice of the simple fact that each was composed of a certain number of Greek letters. In 1836, however, Mr. Masson, after a careful comparison of his large collection, came to the conclusion that "as the same monograms occurred on the coins of more than one prince, they might be presumed [to be] monograms of locality."⁴ Professor Wilson also, writing in 1841 (although his work was not published till the year following), says that the monograms on the Bactrian medals denote "probably *the places where they were coined.*"⁵

Just one year before the publication of Havercamp's work, Bayer had issued his "Historia Regni Græcorum Bactriani," in which he describes a tetradrachm of Eucratides with the monogram HP forming, according to him, the two letters H and P, or one hundred and eight of the Bactrian era, 148, B.C.⁶ But the same monogram occurs on a coin of Alexander Balas, along with the date P, Z, P or one hundred

³ Gough's Coins of the Seleucidæ, p. 7, 8, 9.

⁴ Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, vol. v. p. 545.

⁵ Ariana Antiqua, p. 223.

⁶ Bayer, Hist. Reg. Græc.—Bactr. p. 56.

and sixty-three of the Seleucidan era, 149 B.C. ; and again on a coin of Alexander II. of Epirus, B. C. 272, which is attributed by Frölich⁷ to Alexander the Great. It is clear, therefore, that this monogram cannot refer to a date. Indeed, I have always considered it impossible that any dates could have been expressed in monograms; for although the monogram just discussed may be read simply as H and P, yet it may also stand for H, I, P, or one hundred and eighteen; and for H, II, P, or one hundred and eighty-eight. This uncertainty is, in my opinion, alone sufficient to prove that dates could never have been expressed in monogrammatic characters.

Indeed, it seems to me obvious, that when the same monograms are found on the coins of several princes, they must represent the names either of persons or of places; that is, of mint-masters, or of mints. It was this conclusion, that led me to attempt the explication of the monograms, now offered.

In the accompanying plate, I have numbered all the monograms which have come to my knowledge, after a careful examination of several thousands of coins. I have also arranged them in a manner peculiarly convenient for reference; so that one may see at a glance, the names of all the princes who used any particular monogram, and all the monograms used by any one prince. Or, in other words, if my explication of the monograms is correct, this plate shews at one view all the princes who possessed any particular city, as well as all the chief cities over which any particular prince ruled. The monograms thus become of the greatest value and assistance in enabling us to fix the

⁷ *Annales*, tab. i. fig. 1.

localities of the different dynasties of the Greeks, the successors of Alexander in Ariana and India.

The number of mints which are found in the Kabul valley alone, is almost beyond belief; but Alexandria, Kartana, and Peukela, appear to have been the only three which were permanently established. Some others, such as Taxila, Nikaia, Ortospa or Kabul, and Dionysopolis, were used only occasionally: perhaps according to the caprice or necessities of their different rulers. Ortospa or Kabul, however, would appear to have been the favourite residence of Hermæus and his immediate successors.

There can be little doubt that the Kabul valley was the scene of fierce contention amongst the petty Indo-Grecian princes, for many years after the murder of Eucratides, until the whole country was effectually brought under the sole rule of Menander. It is possible, therefore, that the same city might have belonged to two, or even three different princes within the same year, according to the fortune of war. We may thus account for the same monograms appearing upon the coins of several princes who must have been contemporaries.

On some coins of Demetrius, Eucratides, Apollodotus, and Menander, the monograms are accompanied by single letters; and on a solitary specimen of Apollodotus, there occur two separate letters with the monogram. As these letters, with a single exception, all represent low numbers, they probably denote the current years of the reigns of the different princes. The exception is the letter Σ which is found in company with two different monograms on the coins of Diomedes, Lysias, Antialcidas, and Strato.

No. 1.—Also No. 1 of Wilson's monograms. This is found on the unique and beautiful tetradrachm of Diodotus, and on the unique didrachm of Euthydemus. From its occur-

rence on a coin of Diodotus, this monogram must represent some city in Bactria, Margiana, or Aria. It forms TAYKIANA the name of a city placed by Ptolemy near the Arius river, which should probably be read as TAAIKANA. The Chinese pilgrim Hwan Thsang mentions 'Ta-la-kian⁸ to the westward of Balkh, in A.D. 628—645. It is the طالقان, Tálíkán of the Arabian geographers. Jenghiz Khan took the place by storm, after a desperate siege of seven months; at which time it was considered "the strongest fort in all Asia."⁹ It stood on a steep hill called Nukra-koh, or "silver mountain," by the Moguls, because it possessed several silver mines. 'This last circumstance, combined with its natural strength, renders it highly probable that Tálíkán should have been chosen by the early Bactrian kings, as a convenient place for a mint as well as a safe place for a treasury. Tálíkán was one hundred and sixty-eight miles to the W. S. W. of Balkh, on the high road leading both from Merv and from Herat.¹⁰ It is probably the Tapauria of Polybius near the Arius river, where Euthydemus placed his army to oppose the advance of Antiochus the Great; and which must, therefore, have been on the high road between Aria and Bactria.

No. 2.—Also No. 57 of Frölich; Nos. 5, 9, and 46 of Gough. This occurs on a drachma of Diodotus, and on both the silver and copper coins of Seleucus Nicator, but not on those of his successors. The natural inference from these facts is, that this monogram represents the name of a city, which once belonged to the Seleucidæ, but was afterwards wrested from them by Diodotus. The monogram

⁸ Foe-kue-ki, Appendix, p. 378.

⁹ History of Jenghiz Khan by Petit de la Croix.—English translation, p. 286.

¹⁰ Idrisi.—French translation, vol. i. p. 478.

forms ΜΑΡΤΙΑΝΗ, the name of the capital of Margiana, which was at first called Seleucia Margiané, and afterwards Antiochia Margiané; and which was undoubtedly one of the principal cities belonging to Diodotus.

No. 4.—Also Nos. 8, 84, 87 and 89 of Wilson. This monogram is of common occurrence on the coins of Agathocles, Euthydemus, Demetrius, Eucratides, Amyntas and Hermæus. As the coins of the last three kings are never found to the north of the Caucasus; and as those of Hermæus are found only in the upper and middle Kabul valley; it must be the name of some city either of the Paropamisadæ or of the Aspî and Nysæans. The monogram is formed of the letters ΟΦΙ which I take to represent ΟΦΙΑΝΗ, or “Alexandria ad Caucasum.” Stephen of Byzantium¹¹ calls this place *Alexandreia Opiané*, and the people Opiui. In A.D. 628—45, the Chinese pilgrim, Hwan Thsang,¹² calls Hu-phi-na the capital of Foe-li-shi-sa-tang-na, or Pa-rashasthân; that is the country of the Parashas, whom I identify with the Parsii of Ptolemy, in their towns Parsia and Parsiana; and with the modern Pachais, who yet inhabit the Panjshir valley in the neighbourhood of Opiyan. The Emperor Baber,¹³ in coming to Kabul from the north, crossed the Hupîan Pass, which still bears the same name.

Masson says, “Hupîan is distinguished by its huge artificial mounds, from which copious antique treasures have been extracted:” and again, “it possesses many vestiges of antiquity; yet, as they are exclusively of a sepulchral and religious character, the site of the city to which they refer,

¹¹ In voce *Ἀλεξανδρεία*. πέμπτη, ἐν τῇ Ὀπιανῇ, κατὰ τῇν ἰνδικῇν. The name of the people is ΩΠΙΑΙ, with the Ω.

¹² Foe-kue-ki.—Appendix p. 395.

¹³ Commentaries, p. 133.

may rather be looked for at the actual village of Malek Hupíán on the plain below, and near Charikar."¹⁴ The position of Hupíán agrees also with that obtained from the measurements of Diognetes and Boeton; which place Alexandria fifty Roman miles, or forty-five and a half English miles, from Ortospaua or Kabul. Now, the distance from Hupíán to Kabul is only thirty-eight miles; but, as it is most probable that the old capital was situated at Begrâm, eight miles to the south-east of Kabul, this distance will be increased to forty-six miles, which is within half a mile of the measurement of Alexander's surveyors.

Again the distance from Alexandria to Peukelaotis was two hundred and fifty Roman, or two hundred and twenty seven British, miles. Now the distance between Hupíán and Hashtnagar, *via* Charikar, Akseria, and the Luttabund Pass, is about two hundred and twenty-five miles. If the measurement be made along the northern bank of the Kabul river, the distance will be something more, or about two hundred and thirty miles.

These measurements alone are sufficient to point out that the position of Alexandria can only be to the north of Kabul. Many writers have fixed upon Bamian or its vicinity, for the position of Alexandria; but Bamian is ninety-nine miles to the westward of Kabul, or two hundred and ninety-four miles from Hashtnagar or Peukelaotis: that is, sixty-seven miles in excess of the measurement given by Alexander's surveyors. Bamian, is besides, on the northern or Bactrian side of the Caucasus, which is a fatal objection to its identification with Alexandria.

No. 5.—Also No. 90 of Wilson—forming API.

¹⁴ Baluchistan, Afghanistan and the Punjáb, vol. iii. p.126, and p. 161.

No. 6. Forming APII'AI.

As these monograms occur on the coins of Agathocles and Apollodotus, they most probably represent the name of some town in the Kabul valley. The only one which I can propose is *Arigæum*, a place so commodiously situated, that Alexander ordered Craterus to rebuild it.¹⁵ Its position must be looked for on the right bank of the Kunar river, probably at Núrgal or Chagân-Serai.

No. 7.—Nos. 2, 3, and 83 of Wilson ; forming KAP.

No. 44.—Nos. 56 and 73 of Wilson ; forming KAP.

This is the commonest of all the monograms, as it occurs on the coins of no less than eleven different princes from Euthydemus to Herinæus. It must, therefore, be the name of some place of great consequence which was once the capital of the upper Kabul valley. During the pure Greek period, there are but two princes whose coins have been found in any number, that do not use this monogram. These princes are Antimachus and Philoxenes: but on their coins there occurs a very common monogram, No. 10, and also another less common one, No. 46, neither of which have I found on any coin of Apollodotus. Now these two monograms form combinations of letters, which I take to represent the names of *Dionysopolis* and *Peukelu*, or the modern Jelalabad, and Hashtnagar to the north of Peshawar. The greater number of the coins of these two princes have been discovered in the lower Kabul valley and in the Punjáb, while those of Apollodotus, which abound at Begrám are but rarely found to the eastward of Kabul. These facts seem to point out that the city represented by the monogram now under discussion, must have been situated in the upper Kabul valley.

¹⁵ Arrian, book iv. chap. 24.

I believe it to represent the *Kartana* of Pliny, a town situated at the foot of the Caucasus, which was afterwards called *Tetragonis*.¹⁶ Ptolemy has a town named Kaisana or Karnasa, below the Lambage, and a little to the eastward of the Paropamisadæ; and in the Peutingerian tables, there is a large town called Karsania at four hundred and twenty-four Roman, or three hundred and eighty-six and a half British, miles from Bucefalos. All these various readings, Kartana, Karsania, Kaisana, and Karnasa, seem to me to be only slightly different spellings of the same name, which I shall call Kartana; although three readings are in favor of the *s* in preference to the *t*.

I propose to identify Kartana with the ruins of Begrâm to the north of Kabul. This emplacement agrees exactly with the measurement already quoted from the Peutingerian tables; for the distance from the town of Jehlam (Bucefalos) to the plain of Begrâm, by either the northern or the southern road, is between three hundred and eighty, and three hundred and ninety miles. The position of Begrâm is, besides, precisely as Pliny describes that of Kartana, "at the foot of the Caucasus." But the strongest proof in favour of the proposed identification of these two places, is the other fact mentioned by Pliny, that Kartana was afterwards called *Tetragonos*, or *The Square*; which agrees precisely with the description of the ruins at the present day. Masson¹⁷, who examined them carefully, says, "Tradition calls Begrâm, Shehr Yunân (a Greek city)." Again, south of Abdula Búrj on the northern side of the plain of Begrâm, there "are some mounds of great magnitude,

¹⁶ Pliny, lib. vi. sec. 25.

¹⁷ Baluchistan, Afghanistan, and the Panjâb, vol. iii. p. 155, 159.

accurately describing a square of considerable dimensions." These mounds are made of sun-dried bricks, and are the remains of walls sixty feet in thickness. It is probable, from these accounts, that the town was called Kartana; and that the gigantic brick mounds sixty feet in thickness, accurately forming *a square*, are the ruins of a Grecian citadel named Tetragonos.

The ruins of Begrâm are so extensive, and their situation at the junction of the rivers and roads of all the northern valleys is so happy, that there can be no doubt they are the remains of a great city which was once the capital of the upper Kabul valley. The number and variety of the coins that are yearly found there, ranging from Alexander the Great down to Mohammed Ghori, show clearly that Begrâm must have been one of the chief cities, if not the capital of the valley for a period of at least fifteen hundred years.

No. 10.—Nos. 34, 36, 41, 46, 51, 53, 62, and 80 of Wilson.

This is also a very common monogram; as I have found it on the coins of no less than eight different princes from Eueratides to Strato. Apollodotus, as before mentioned, is the only prince whose coins are common who does not use this monogram. I read it, with some hesitation, as ΠΕΥΚΕΛΑΖ, the Peukela of Strabo, which is a literal rendering of the Pali, *Pukkala*. The Sanscrit is Pushkala, the contracted form of Pushkalāvati, which is preserved by the Chinese pilgrim Hwan T'sang¹⁸ in Pu-se-ko-la-fa-ti. The other Greek readings, Peukelaotis, and Peukolaitis, are derived from Pukkalaoti, the Pali or spoken form of Pushkalāvati. According to Hwan T'sang, this city was

¹⁸ Foe-kue-ki.—Appendix, p. 379.

on the opposite side of the river at fifty *li* to the N.E. from Pa-lu-sha or Pu-la-sha-pu-lo; the Pershawur of Baber and Abul Fazl, and the Peshawar of the present day. This corresponds exactly with the position of Hasht-nagar.

A preferable reading of this monogram, in my opinion, would be ΔΗΜΗΤ, for Demetrius: but unfortunately we have no notice of any place of this name, either in the Kabul valley or in the Western Panjáb. It is quite possible, however, that Demetrius, following the example of his father, should have named more than one place after himself. We know of one Demetrias in Arachosia; and that there was a Euthydemia on the Hydaspes, besides one in Bactria.¹⁹ This reading is rendered highly probable by the addition of the letter P to this monogram, which is found upon the unique coin of Strato and Agathoklea (No. 34 of Wilson). It is just possible, that this addition owes its existence to the original engraver, Jas. Prinsep, a point which can easily be ascertained by an inspection of the coin itself, which is now in England in the possession of Dr. Swiney. If, however, the additional letter is correct, it is clear that this monogram can only represent some name containing the letter P. Amongst the few names in which that letter occurs, I do not find one that can be formed by the present monogram. The only natural combination that I can trace, is ΔΗΜΗΤ, extended on the coin of Agathoklea to ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ, which is clearly *Demetrias*. This must be the name of a city founded or

¹⁹ Bayer was the first to correct Ptolemy's ΕΥΘΥΜΗΔΙΑ to ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΙΑ. In the same way I propose to read Ptolemy's barbarous ΕΥΘΥΣΜΟΥ ΑΝΑΣΣΑ as ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ ΑΝΑΣΣΑ, a correction which seems as natural as it is necessary.

rebuilt by Demetrius; and if my reading be admitted, I can suggest no position so probable as that of Peukela itself, or the Begrâm near Peshâwar; for there is only one other very rare monogram which can represent Peukela; and as that occurs upon but two coins of a single prince, we have not, as far as I can trace from the coins, any recorded city in the lower Kabul valley which possessed a mint. Peukela or Peukalaotis may therefore have either been rebuilt under a new appellation, or eclipsed by a new city established near Peshâwar at Begrâm; a name which signifies that the spot was once occupied by a capital city.

No. 11.—No. 66. of Wilson, MINNATAP.

No. 34. MINNATAP.

This monogram is not used by any of the purely Greek princes excepting Apollodotus; and only upon his coins which have the title of Philopater. It occurs afterwards upon the coins of the first Scythians, Mauas, and Azas. The name is distinct and unequivocal. Of the many coins of Mauas which have come to my notice, including no less than thirteen different types, all, save one solitary specimen from Peshâwar were procured in the Panjâb. Colonel Stacey, however, informs me that some few are met with at Kandahar. Of the coins of Azas also, which are particularly numerous, it is remarkable that not a single specimen was obtained by Masson at Begrâm. They are occasionally found at Kandahar; and in the Panjâb they are very common.

These facts point to the Panjâb as the seat of government of Mauas and Azas; who perhaps also possessed an indirect sway over Arachosia. Spalirisas, a prince certainly of Parthian origin, places the name of Azas on the reverses of two of his coins. Now it is remarkable, that all the Philopater coins of Apollodotus which have come to my knowledge have been found in the Panjâb. It is certain, therefore, that the city represented by this particular

monogram must have been either in the Panjáb, or at some place on the lower Indus leading to Arachosia. Such a place was *Minnagara*, which we know to have been a capital city shortly after the Christian era. It was probably *Sehwán*.

The occurrence of this monogram upon the Philopater coins of Apollodotus alone of all those of the purely Greek princes, is of the greatest importance in illustrating a much disputed point in the history of these Indo-Grecian kings.

This point is, Who was the son and murderer of Eucratides?

This is not the place for me to discuss either the existence of a second Eucratides, or the assumed filiation of Heliocles by Mionnet. It will be sufficient for me to state here, that the former supposition was based upon very slight evidence, which has since been disproved; and that the latter was at first founded upon an absurd reason by Mionnet; and has since been continued by a misapprehension of the legends of the three-headed coin of Eucratides and his parents, obtained by Dr. Lord. On that coin, the persons represented are not, as stated by Professor Wilson, the paramount king Eucratides, and his associated son Heliocles, but the youthful ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ, King Eucratides the Great (*the son*) ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ, of Heliocles and of Laodike; who are both portrayed of a more mature age. The connection between the two legends is obvious,²⁰

²⁰ This is still more clearly shown by the opening words of the Adulitic inscription, Βασιλεὺς μέγας Πτολεμαῖος υἱὸς βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασιλίσσης Ἀρσινόης, from which we may supply the three words omitted on the coin for want of space, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ υἱὸς βασιλεὺς ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ Βασιλίσσης ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ.

and the marked difference of ages alone is sufficient to declare the relationship of the parties.

So far back as 1840, I published²¹ my own opinion, that Apollodotus was the son of Eucratides; and my first opinion has since been amply, and I think satisfactorily, confirmed.

My principal reasons for this belief may be shortly stated as follows.

1. We know that Mithridates the Great, of Parthia, wrested Arachosia and Drangiana from the Eastern Greeks, either during the latter end of the reign of Eucratides, or shortly after the accession of his son. Now there are found in those countries the coins of only four purely Greek princes, Euthydemus, Demetrius, Eucratides, and Apollodotus; agreeing exactly with the number of princes to whom the possession of Arachosia and Drangiana can be assigned from the brief notices of ancient authors. These are Euthydemus and his son, Demetrius; Eucratides and his son, whose name has not been recorded. This last prince must therefore be Apollodotus.

2. We know that the title of Philopater denotes association in the government. Now this title is borne by Apollodotus *alone* of all the Eastern Greek princes; and Eucratides is the only king who is recorded to have given his son a share in the government. It is therefore highly probable that Apollodotus was the son of Eucratides.

3. We know that Eucratides was murdered by his son, when on his return from his Indian campaign, which must have been directed from Arachosia against the country along the lower Indus; for the eastern extension of the

²¹ Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, No. 105, p. 869—70.

Grecian dominion was afterwards effected by Menander.²² Now Minnagara was one of the chief cities on the lower Indus; and as the Philopater coins of Apollodotus are the only pure Greek coins minted at that city, I believe that Minnagara was the scene of the association of Apollodotus in the government with his father, and that the Philopater coins were struck upon the occasion.

No. 14.—Nos. 7, 23, and 27 of Wilson—TAΞΙΑ.

No. 18. TAΞΙΑ.

The former of these monograms occurs on the coins of Euthydemus, Demetrius, Menander and Mauas; the latter upon the coins of Hippostratus and Azas. As the dominion of Mauas was confined to the Panjáb, we must look for the city represented by this monogram to the east of the Indus. *Taxila* answers this description; and it is at Rawal Pindi, the presumed site of Taxila, that the coins of Mauas are obtained in the greatest numbers.

No. 16.—No. 44 of Wilson.

This occurs only upon the coins of Menander, Archerius, and Mauas. For the reason just stated, we must again look to the Panjáb, for the city represented by this monogram. It forms NIK, which I believe to be intended for NIKΑΙΑ, or *Nicæa*, the city built by Alexander on the Hydaspes, to commemorate his victory over Porus. It was probably on the site of the modern town of Jhelam.

No. 19.

This occurs only upon the coins of Herinæus, whose dominions did not extend below the middle Kabul valley.

²² I attribute to Demetrius the extension of the Grecian dominion to the south, in Patalene and Syrastrène. His Indian territories must have embraced the country on the Lower Indus as well as Arachosia.

The combination appears to form KAB, for *Kaboura* the modern Kabul. The name in Ptolemy should certainly be KABOYAA, for he calls the people KABOAITAI.

No. 20.—No. 118 of Wilson.

This is found upon the coins of Azas alone, and only upon those large square copper pieces which have Neptune on one side, and the river Indus personified on the reverse. It forms the name of BAZAPIA, the modern Bajāwar; from which place my brother procured me upwards of one hundred of the coins of Azas. This explication is therefore probably correct. The combination, however, also forms ANΔPA, and there is a town named *Andrapana*, to the west of the Indus, which may possibly be the modern Drābund near Dera Ismael Khan. It may also represent BANA, for *Banagara*, which I believe to be the modern Kana-guram.

No. 22.—No. 119 of Wilson.

This occurs only upon the coins of Azas; and as it forms the syllable AZ, I suppose that it may represent AZua, the name of a city either founded or rebuilt by Azas. It is true, that we have no record of such a place; but neither have we any mention of Azas himself: and it is quite in accordance with Oriental as well as Greek usage, for princes to found or rebuild cities with their own names. As the Indians would have pronounced this name *Ajaya*, "the unconquered," it might have been given as a punning alteration of name to Alexander's city of victory, *Nicaa* on the Hydaspes.

No. 23.—No. 113 of Wilson.

This is found only on the coins of Diomedes and of Azas. As the dominions of Azas certainly did not extend to the westward of the Khaiber pass, although they most probably embraced the Kuram valley, to the south of the Safed Koh,

we must look for the city represented by this monogram, somewhere near the banks of the Indus. It forms the syllable $\text{N}\Lambda\text{Σ}$, which I suppose to be the abbreviation of $\text{N}\Lambda\text{Σ}\text{B}\Lambda\text{N}\Lambda$, a town to the west of the Indus. This is possibly intended for the celebrated fortress of *Naghz* in the *Banee* country, which was strengthened by Timur.

The monogram is, however, always accompanied by another in the native character, of which one component letter is certainly *s*, which is likewise one of the letters of the Greek monogram.

The lower portion may be either *shi*, or *l* and *pi*. We have thus the syllables *Salapi*; which can also be clearly traced in the Grecian monogram. The only name like this is the $\Sigma\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda\Gamma\text{E}\text{I}\Sigma\Lambda$ of Ptolemy, for which if we might read $\Sigma\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda\text{H}\text{E}\text{I}\Sigma\Lambda$, the identification would be complete. This place is probably the modern Syalkot.

No. 25.

This monogram occurs only upon the silver coins of Herimæus and his Queen Kalliope, of which I have seen two specimens. At first, I read the combination as forming the name of $\text{N}\text{I}\Phi\Lambda\text{N}\Delta\Lambda$, a town of the Paropamisadæ mentioned only Ptolemy; but I think that it may equally well form the name of $\square\Phi\text{I}\Lambda\text{N}$ or $\square\Pi\text{I}\Lambda\text{N}$, for *Alexandria Opiané*, which has already been discussed under the head of Monogram, No. 4. It seems to me highly probable that Ptolemy's *Niphanda* may be a misreading for *Ophiané*.

No. 26.—Also No. 26 of Wilson.

This is a rare monogram, as it occurs only upon single coins of Euthydemus and of Eucratides. It forms the letters $\Omega\Xi\text{I}$, or $\Omega\Xi\text{I}$ for $\Omega\Xi\text{I}\Lambda\text{N}\text{II}$; which may be either *Oxiané* itself, or *Alexandreia Oxiané* founded by Alexander. Both towns were on the northern bank of the Oxus, in the neighbourhood of Termed.

No. 27.

This monogram I have found on a single beautiful tetradrachm of Heliocles. It is very doubtful what name it may represent; but I believe it must be some city of Bactria. It is just possible that it may be a new combination of the syllable KAP for *Kartana*, of which I have treated under the head of Monogram, No. 7.

No. 32.—No. 13 of Frölich.

This monogram I have found only upon the coins of Eucratides. It forms the syllable KAI, which is probably intended for KAIISA, a town of the Paropamisadæ, perhaps still existing as *Kushân* at the entrance of the Kushân, or the Hindu-Kush pass. This, however, is a very doubtful reading; for I believe that Kushân is a name derived from the Kuei-shang tribe of Yuchi, who did not settle in this locality until some time after the era of Eucratides. But Kapissa is particularly mentioned as a town which had been destroyed by Cyrus. My identification of Kushân as a town of the Kuei-shang tribe may therefore be erroneous.

No. 33.—No. 82 of Wilson.

This likewise occurs only upon the coins of Eucratides. It possibly forms MAΣΣA, for *Massaga*, the chief city of the Assakani, which is probably the modern Manglor on the Swât River.

No. 35.—NIA.

No. 36.—NIAAY.—No. 7, 8, 9, and 68 of Frölich.

These monograms occur only upon the coins of Apollodotus. They probably represent the town of *Nilaubis* or *Naulibis*, the modern Nilâb in the Ghorband valley. "Near this place" says Masson,²³ "we find the remains of a most stupendous fortress."

²³ Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, vol. v. p. 7.

No. 37.—Nos. 5, 17, and 29 of Wilson.

This monogram is found on the coins of Euthydemus, Heliocles, Eucratides and Apollodotus. It forms the syllable ΠΑΗ, which probably represents the city of *Plegerium*, or *Plemyrium*, mentioned by Strabo²⁴ as on the bank of the river in the lower Kabul valley. I am unable to offer even a conjecture as to its actual position.

No. 38.

This occurs only upon a single square copper coin of Apollodotus. It forms ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ, for *Alexandria Opiané*, or the Caucasian Alexandria. Below the monogram are two separate letters ΕΙ, or fifteen, which may probably denote the fifteenth year of the reign of this prince.

No. 42.—Nos. 15 and 24 of Wilson.

This is found only upon the coins of Eucratides and Apollodotus. I read the combination as forming ΠΡΟΦ, for *Prophthasia*, the capital of Drangiana, in which country the coins of these two princes are still found. In Professor Wilson's examples, where the upright central stroke is wanting, the monogram simply forms ΟΠΙ, for *Opiané*. In my own examples, and I have examined several coins with this monogram, the central stroke is as distinct as the others.

No. 45.

This monogram I have found only upon a single coin of Apollodotus. It forms the syllable ΟΥΖ, possibly for ΟΥΖΗΝΗ, the city of *Ujain*, which we know has existed from a very early period. I believe that Patalene and Syrastrène formed part of the dominions of Demetrius, which were wrested from him by Eucratides during his Indian campaign. It is possible also, that some part of the

²⁴ Strabo, lib. xv.

province of Lariké was subdued by the Greeks; and I should certainly not be surprised to find this monogram on the coins of Demetrius and Eucratides. Apollodotus may very probably have succeeded to the possession of these southern conquests; but he could only have held them for a very short time.

No. 46.—Nos. 9, 13, 50, and 59 of Wilson.

This monogram is found only upon the coins of Eucratides, Antimachus, and Menander. It forms ΔION, no doubt the abbreviation of *Dionysopolis*, called also *Nagara*; which is placed by Ptolemy just to the south of the junction of the Choës with the Cophes; or very near the position of Jelálábád. To the west of this place, there is a spot called Begrâm; which I believe to have been the actual position of Dionysopolis. Ptolemy's Nagara is no doubt derived from the name of the district, which is still called Nangrihar; a name more accurately preserved in the travels of Hwan 'T'sang,²⁵ where it is spelt Na-ko-lo-ho. Dionysopolis I suppose to be the Nysa of Alexander's historians. It was the capital of the middle Kabul valley.

No. 48.—No 60 of Wilson.

This monogram is found only upon a single coin of Menander. It forms the syllable ΕΥ, probably representing Euthydemia, a city on the Hydaspes, which was also called *Sagala*. As Pliny places the Dungalæ in this neighbourhood²⁶ I believe that we should read *Danġalu* in Plotemy, and so identify the place with the modern Dāngali on the Jehlam river, which is certainly an old site, as there is a Begrâm in its vicinity.

²⁵ Foc-kue-ki.—Appendix, p. 378.

²⁶ Pliny, lib. vi., chap. 22.

No. 53.—No. 46 of Frölich, and No. 43 of Wilson.

This is found with only slight differences, upon the coins of Heliocles, Eueratides and Archerius. It forms ΠΑΡΞΙΑΝΑ, which is the name of a town amongst the Paropamisadæ according to Ptolemy, which probably still exists in Panjshir.

No. 55.

This monogram occurs only upon a single coin of Antialcidas. It may be composed of the letters KAZM, for KAZMEIPA, or Kashmir; for although Ptolemy calls the place *Kaspeira*, and the people *Kaspeiræi*, yet the M and Π might easily have been interchanged in MSS of his work; and it is scarcely possible that the Greeks dwelling in the Panjáb would have misspelt the name. It may, however, also represent the town of Kush-áb or Kush-áb-pur on the Jehlam; a name which is most probably derived, like Kashmir, from the Kás tribe—Kás-apa is the river of the Kás, or the Jehlam; and Kás-ápa-pura is “the-town-on-the-river-of the-Kás.” This last is certainly the *Kaspapuras* of Scylax.

No. 56.—Nos. 33 and 85 of Wilson.

This is found only upon the coins of Amyntas. I read it as forming ΗΕΥΚΕΑΑ, the city already mentioned, as No. 10 monogram.

No. 57.—No. 86 of Wilson.

This monogram, whether with the round O or square □ may possibly form ΟΡΘΟ, or □ΡΤ□ΕΠΑΝΑ, the modern Kabul.

No. 58.

This occurs only upon the coins of Spalygis, or Spalagrames. It seems to form ΚΑΒΟΛΙΤΩΝ, for Kabul.

No. 59.

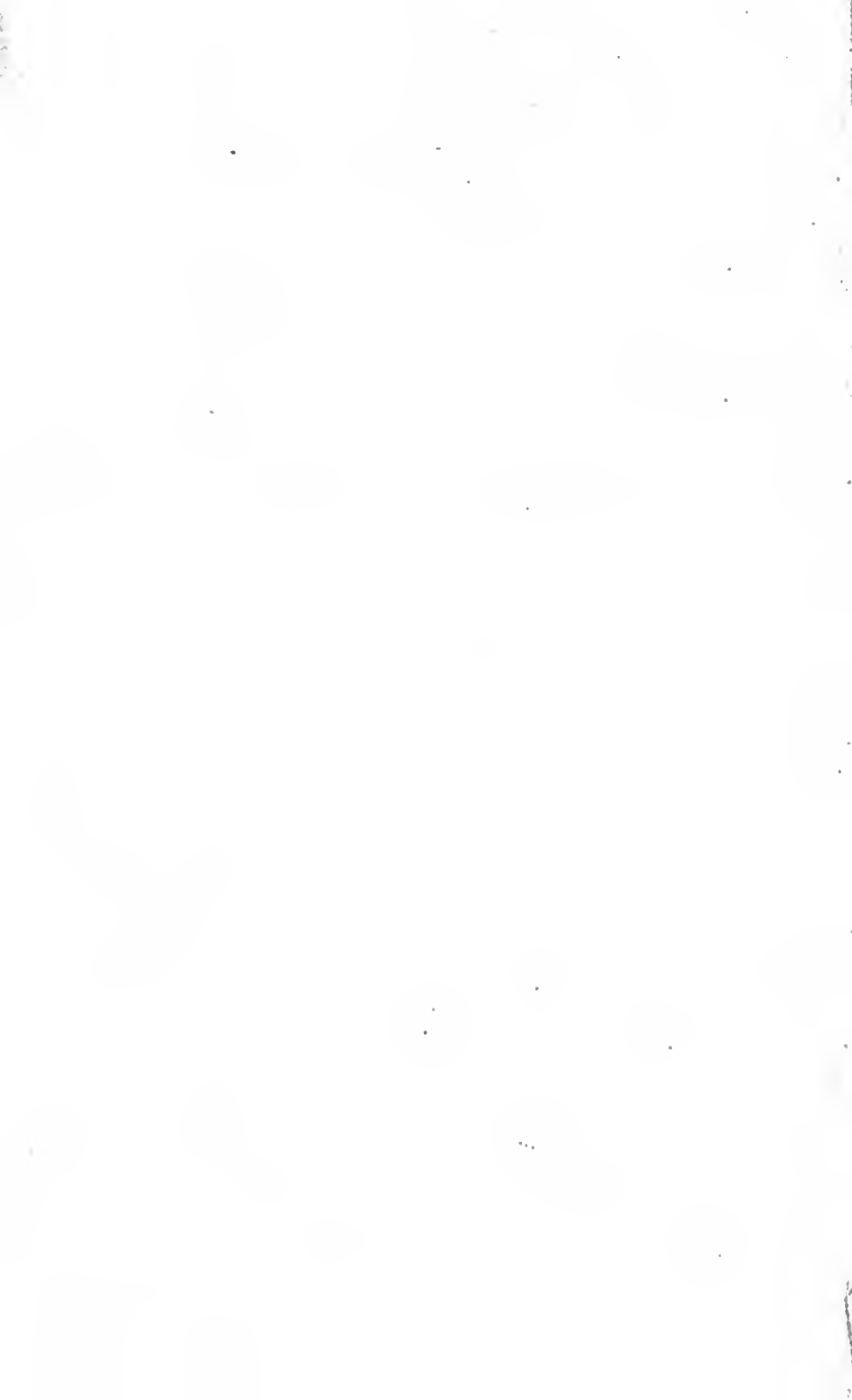
'This also is a unique monogram, which I found upon a well-preserved coin of Eucratides. The combination probably forms ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ, the *Alexandreia Opiané* already mentioned.

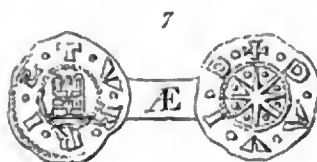
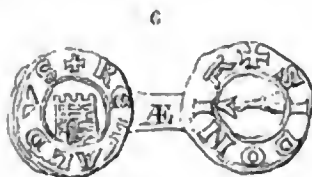
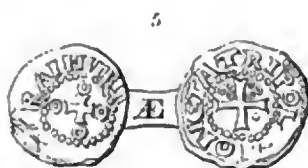
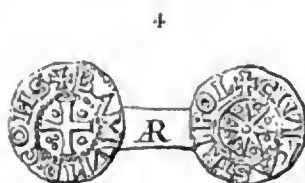
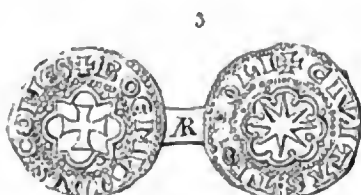
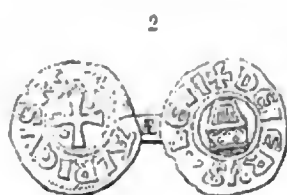
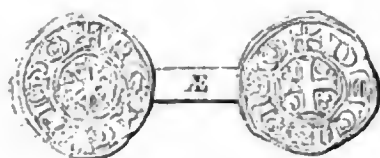
No. 60. From Wilson's plate of monograms, No. 12.

This is found only upon the coins of Demetrius; the letters are but two, forming the syllable ΟΞ, probably for *Oxiané*, or for *Alexandreia Oxiané*, both of which towns were on the northern bank of the Oxus, somewhere near Termed.

Of all these monograms, that which occurs most frequently is No. 7, or KARTANA, which I have found upon the coins of no less than eleven different princes. No. 4. OPHIANE, and No. 10. PEUKELA or Demetrias, I have found upon the coins of eight different princes. These were apparently the three great mints of the Greeks of Ariana and India. Masson says, that No. 10., PEUKELA, is the commonest monogram on the coins of Eucratides. It certainly is so on those of Menander: and the fact may easily be accounted for; for in the lower Kabul valley, there was but one mint of any consequence, at Peukela; whilst among the Paropamisadæ there were the great mints of Kartana and Alexandria Opiané, besides the lesser mint of Ortospana. It will be observed that Eucratides uses more monograms than any other prince; which we could have foretold must have been the case, from his long and chequered reign, and from the great extent of country which he at different times possessed.

In conclusion, I beg it may be clearly understood, that the foregoing remarks are offered only as an attempt to explain what must always be considered a very difficult subject. I do not believe that all the monograms found upon these coins represent the names of cities where mints were established.





I simply contend that dates cannot possibly be expressed in monogrammatic characters. I think, however, that the illustrations which I have given of most of the principal monograms bear the stamp of great probability, if not the actual impress of truth.

A. CUNNINGHAM.

XIV.

ON A COIN OF GUY DE LUSIGNAN, KING OF
CYPRUS.

[To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.]

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you a drawing of a coin discovered amongst a collection of small value, which came to the British Museum a few days ago. It seems to be a coin of some interest, having been struck, as I believe, by Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, and afterwards of Cyprus. There is no mention made of any money of this prince, either by M. Cousinéry, who published many of the coins of the crusaders in the last volume of M. Michaud's *Histoire des Croisades*, or by M. Lelewel in his *Numismatique du Moyen-âge*. Indeed I find that M. Buchon,¹ who has devoted much attention to the subject, adopts and confirms the opinion of M. Münter,² that no coin of Guy de Lusignan is known to exist "even in the richest cabinets of Italy."

¹ Recherches, etc., sur la Domination Française en Orient, etc. Par J. A C. Buchon. Paris, 1840.

² Om Frankernes Mynter i Orienten. Ved F. Münter. Vidensk. Skrifter, Deel. iv. Kiob. 1807.

Before entering on the immediate subject of the coins, let us take a short glance at the history of the period.

On the death of Baldwin V., king of Jerusalem, in 1185, Guy de Lusignan, who had married his sister, and had for some time conducted the affairs of the kingdom, was made regent during the minority of Baldwin VI., and, on the death of the young king, which occurred not long afterwards, was elected to the throne, and was crowned on the second of October, A.D. 1187. Within a year after this, Jerusalem was taken by the Saracens; but Guy de Lusignan continued to reign, with the same title as before, at Tyre and Ptolemais, until the year 1192, when he exchanged the kingdom of Jerusalem for that of Cyprus. Richard Cœur de Lion, on his way to join the Crusaders in the Holy Land, had conquered, and had been crowned king of Cyprus, in the previous year. He had then pledged the island to the Templars for a sum of money, to enable him to carry on the crusade; and now, in the year 1192, he gave the sovereignty of his new conquest to Guy de Lusignan, on condition that the latter would resign the authority and title of king of Jerusalem in favour of Marie, a daughter of Conrad de Montferrat who married a sister of King Baldwin IV., and of her husband, Henry, count of Champagne; and that he would also repay the money which Richard had borrowed from the Templars.

Guy de Lusignan immediately took possession of the island of Cyprus, over which he reigned for nearly three years. He died A.D. 1194, and was succeeded by his brother Amaury, whom he had successively created constable of Jerusalem and of Cyprus.

In the year 1197, the throne of Jerusalem was again vacant by the death of Henry de Champagne; and the princes of the kingdom requested Amaury de Lusignan,

the king of Cyprus, to accept at once the crown and the widow of their late sovereign. Hence the kings of Cyprus acquired the title of king of Jerusalem, and continued to enjoy the name, though without the possession of that monarchy.

This short notice of the principal events of the period will be sufficient for the present purpose. I shall next describe a few coins, by which the attribution of that which is the object of these remarks may be determined.

Fig. 2.—AMALRICVS RE. Within a circle of dots, a cross patee, having a pellet in the second and third quarters.

R.—DEIERVS [A] LEM. Within a circle, a building. Æ.

3.—BOEMVNDVS COMES, between two circles of dots. Within a tressure composed of four arches and four angles, having a pellet in each spandril, a cross patee.

R.—CIVITAS TRIPOLI, between two circles of dots. Within a tressure of eight arches, having a pellet in each spandril, and each point ending in a pellet, a star of eight rays. Æ.

4.—BAMVND COMS. Within a circle of dots, a cross patee, having a pellet in the first, second and fourth quarters, and three pellets in the third.

R.—CIVITAS TRIPOLI. Within a circle, a star of eight rays, having a pellet in the middle and in each angle. Æ.

5.—RAIMVN....Within a circle of dots, a cross patee, having an annulet at the extremity of each limb.

R.—[M]ONETA TRIPOL. Within a circle of dots, a cross patee, having three annulets in the first and second quarters, and one in the fourth. Æ.

6.—RENALDVS. Within a circle, a building, with battlements, and an arched doorway in the middle.

R.—SIDONIA. Within a circle, an arrow. Æ.

The first of these coins, fig. 2, has been taken from
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M. Buchon's engraving.³ There seems to be no reason for doubting the attribution of it to Amaury de Lusignan, who was made king of Jerusalem, A.D. 1197, and died A.D. 1205.

All the rest are taken from M. Cousinéry's Catalogue.⁴ Fig. 3 is attributed by him to Boemond VII., Duke of Antioch. He also publishes a coin which reads *SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES*.⁵ It is of a larger size than this coin, but of similar workmanship, and, like it, of pure silver. This similarity is assigned as the reason of the attribution. As far as it is possible to judge from engravings, there can be no doubt that both these coins are of a very much later date than the others, which I have described above.

I am unable to discover from M. Cousinéry's Catalogue at what period he supposes figs. 4 and 5 to have been struck. With respect to fig. 4, it is not easy to tell from an engraving whether the reading is correct, or whether the coin may not read *RAMVND*; but, supposing the first letter to be a B, there seems still to be some doubt remaining whether the name of Boemond, or of Raimond be intended. If the latter, from the evidence of its fabric, we cannot suppose it to have been struck by either of the two first princes of this name; and we must therefore assign it, either to Raimond Rupin, duke of Antioch, 1216, who, like Boemond VII., may have struck money with his title of Count of Tripoli, or to his predecessor, Raimond III., who was the contemporary of Guy de Lusignan, and occupies a prominent place in the history of the period.

On reference to the series of counts of Tripoli, it will be seen that these two names occur in immediate chronological

³ See Note 1.

⁴ Michaud, *Hist. des Croisades*, tom. v.; Tab. iii. 4, 6, 7. Paris, 1822.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Tab. iii. 1.

juxtaposition; and, consequently, though the probable date of this coin can be inferred from its fabric, the inference will not enable us to determine the attribution of it to one of these contemporary princes in preference to the other. Fig. 5, is unquestionably a coin of one of the Raimonds, counts of Tripoli.

On the whole, therefore, looking at the great similitude in fabric, workmanship, and the forms of the letters (at least as far as we can judge of these points from an engraving) between these two coins, figs. 4 and 5, and that of Amaury de Lusignan, and seeing moreover, from a comparison of these with the coins of Boemond VII. (fig. 3), how much they differ from those of a later period, I am inclined to believe that No. 5 should be attributed to Raimond III.; and No. 4, either to the same prince, or to his immediate successor, Boemond, the duke of Antioch, who usurped the county of Tripoli.

No. 6 was unquestionably struck at Sidon; and has been, with great probability, attributed to a Renaud, lord of Sidon, who was a contemporary and friend of Raimond III., and "retired with him into that town after the battle of Tiberias."⁶ Its similarity in workmanship to the three coins, figs. 2, 4, and 5, confirms the date which I have proposed for them.

Having stated these preliminary attributions necessary to my argument, I now come to the coin which is the immediate subject of these remarks. It is of copper or base metal.

Fig. 1.—REX GWIDO. Within a circle, a star with eight rays, having a pellet in each angle.

R.—The inscription is not distinctly legible. The two first letters are DE; afterwards there is a C, and the last

⁶ Michaud, *Hist. des Croisades*, page 545.

letter is an O. I read the whole, DE CVPRO. The type is : within a circle, a cross patee ; a pellet in each quarter.

With respect to the type: the *form* of the star, having pellets between the rays, is exactly similar to that found on the contemporary coins of the counts of Tripoli ; and, as far as I can discover, is peculiar to those of the crusaders. I shall not attempt any explanation of this emblem. The star is sometimes found in conjunction with a crescent:⁷ and, in this case, M. Cousin  ry supposes it to symbolise the light of Christianity rising over the darkness of Islamism. Some doubt may be thrown on this interpretation, by the question whether the crescent was at that time the emblem of the Mahomedan power. A star in conjunction with a crescent is found on Babylonian cylinders, on some of the imperial Greek coins, those, for example, of Byzantium, and on those of Carrh  , in Mesopotamia, as well as on the coins of the Sassanian princes, at the end of the sixth and the beginning of the seventh century of our era.

The worship of Apollo and Diana sufficiently accounts for the adoption in classical art of these symbolical representations of those deities, in accordance with the feelings which actuated the ancients, in the selection of the subjects which appear on their money ; and Oriental astrology may have adopted the same symbols which a mythological motive stamped on the money of the Greeks. But why the star and crescent were adopted by the Crusaders, or to what Christian feeling, the mythological or Oriental motive accommodated itself ; or whether these symbols were by them introduced into the West, and so made their appearance on the coins and seals of the kings of England, commencing from that of Richard I., and also on the seals of

⁷ Michaud. Hist. des Croisades, Tab iii. 3, 5, also p. 543—544.

monasteries, are questions beyond the limits of these remarks.

The other type, the cross, is exactly similar to that on the coins of the other princes of the Crusade, and approaches in form to that which was adopted by the knights of St. John, and was subsequently called the Maltese cross.

With respect to the legend, some doubt may be thrown on the reading I have proposed, by the unusual introduction of the DE, instead of the common form, REX CVPRI. It is remarkable that on the coin of Amaury de Lusignan fig. 2, the same use of the DE occurs. It is true that M. Buchon reads this coin REI, and not REX: however, from the engraving, it would appear that the last letter is illegible; it may therefore, possibly, have been an X. There are coins of the later kings of Cyprus in which DI appears; but these legends seem to be a sort of Italian, not Latin. I do not know any actual authority for the use of such a form as this; but, considering the *probability* that the coin of Amaury may offer either such an authority; and, at any rate, the near approximation it presents to the same form; considering also the apparent impossibility of reading any other letters than those I have proposed, I cannot think the irregularity of sufficient importance to be urged as an objection to my interpretation.

On the whole, then, keeping in mind the history of the period, I conclude that this coin was struck by Guy de Lusignan, after he had received the kingdom of Cyprus, and had dropped the title of king of Jerusalem; that is, between the years A.D. 1192, and 1194. The analogy of its legend with that of fig. 2, may be accounted for, by the supposition that Amaury, on acquiring the title of King of Jerusalem, adopted the same style which his brother had introduced upon the money of Cyprus.

The only other coin I shall notice is the following:—

Fig. 7.—TVRRIS. Within a circle of dots, a building.

R.—DAVID. Within a circle of dots, a star of eight rays, a pellet in each angle. Æ.

This coin was published by M. Cousinéry, from whose plate mine has been taken, and was by him attributed to Godefroi de Bouillon,⁸ the first king of Jerusalem. M. Lelewel publishes the same coin, but offers sufficient reason for questioning the correctness of M. Cousinéry's opinion.⁹ There is no coin known which can be unquestionably attributed to the first king of Jerusalem. Those of his immediate successors are of a fabric totally different, not unlike the oriental coins current in the country; the legends moreover are Greek. But the coin before us has a Latin type and inscription, and is European in its fabric. For these reasons, it seems, M. Lelewel is of opinion that it is not earlier than the thirteenth century. He assumes also, from the evidence of the type and legend, that it must have been struck at Jerusalem; in order, therefore, to satisfy these two hypotheses, he attributes it to the year A.D. 1229, when the Emperor Frederick II. recovered, for a short time, the holy city.

The type, the representation of a tower, and the inscription, *Turris David*, may be taken as sufficient evidence of the coin having been struck at Jerusalem. The tower of David was a place of considerable strength and importance in the time of the Crusades. It is thus mentioned by William of Tyre, giving a description of the holy city, "In occidentali ergo, quasi in supremo montis vertice, ecclesia est, quæ nomine montis dicitur Syon, et non longè

⁸ Michaud. *Hist. des Croisades*, tom. iii. Tab. ii. 1, and p. 538.

⁹ *Numismatique du Moyen âge*. Lelewel. Paris, 1835. Vol. iii. p. 29.

ab ea turris David opere constructa solidissimo, quæ quasi præsidium civitatis cum turribus muris, et ante muralibus sibi annexis universæ sub se positæ præeminet civitati." ¹⁰

We may, then, admit it to be highly probable, that this coin was struck at Jerusalem; but there seems to be less reason for adopting the other supposition, that it was not struck before the thirteenth century.

It has been shewn in the preceding remarks, that the Latin legends, types, and fabric, were in use in the Holy Land before the year A. D. 1200. The type, moreover, of the coin of Amaury de Lusignan, the building, though not identical with, is very similar to that on the coin before us; whilst the other type, the star, is exactly the same as that on the coin of Guy de Lusignan, now published. I hope I shall not be considered presumptuous in offering an opinion, differing from that of so learned and distinguished a numismatist as M. Lelewel; but, taking a review of all the coins before us, and of the reasons I have given for their attribution, I had rather believe that this coin is contemporary with those of Raimond, of Renaud, and of Guy de Lusignan, than that it belongs to so late a period as 1229. Besides, unless there were some historical evidence of the fact itself, the circumstances under which the Emperor Frederick II. occupied the holy city, and the shortness of his stay there, would not lead one to suppose it very probable that he had struck money. I would therefore suggest, both as a more probable hypothesis, and also as one more consistent with the evidence of the coins themselves as regards date, that the coin before us was struck by Guy de Lusignan, during the early part of

¹⁰ Hist. Bell. Sac. William of Tyre. Basilæ, 1564, lib. viii. chap. 3.

his reign, previously to the taking of Jerusalem by the Saracens, that is to say, in the year 1187 or 1188.

If this conjecture be true, this coin will probably be found to be the earliest instance, at present known, in which the Latin legends and types are introduced on the coins of any of the princes of the Crusades. Indeed, the peculiar inscription, in honor, as it were of the holy city, and not of its ruler,¹¹ seems to support the idea that this coin preceded the period when the name of the prince and the declaration of his title is uniformly found upon the coinage; whilst at the same time the fabric and language place it after the period when the Greek legends were in use, and which, if they introduced the name of the king, always accompanied it by some pious invocation.

I fear I have troubled you with lengthy observations on a subject which may not be thought very interesting to the generality of your readers; but I have done so, not only because the coin which has occasioned this letter, is, I believe, unique, but also, because the name of the king which it bears (there being but one of that name), leaves no uncertainty as to its date; and thus it seems to determine the arrangement of several coins of its class, and also to throw some light on a branch of numismatic study hitherto too much neglected in this country.

I beg to remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

J. E. FITZGERALD.

BRITISH MUSEUM, *April 21st*, 1846.

¹¹ I am indebted to my colleague Mr. Burgon, for this observation, which I consider of great importance.

XV.

CONCURRENT MEDAL MONEY AND JEWEL
CURRENCY.

IN previous communications which I have had the honor to submit to the Numismatic Society, and to the editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, I have endeavoured to make some small addition to the information afforded by others, upon the subject of bullion currency and jewel money. I now beg permission to offer a few observations upon the concurrent use of jewel currency with medal money.

Established as it is, upon the highest authority known in the world, that bullion, passed by weight, was the medium of exchange during the life-time of the sons of Noah; and almost equally certain as it is, that bullion was generally kept for such purpose in the form of personal ornaments, or of articles of domestic use, as cups, and other vessels; it may be imagined that when the convenient and ready form of medal money was invented, jewel currency would speedily be laid aside. But such was not the case: and if we duly consider the state of society in many places, in ancient, and also in modern times, we shall find abundant reason why it should not be so. In rude countries, where the habits of people were migratory, and the state and usages of society uncertain, an extensive medal-money circulation could scarcely be maintained. The stamp of one petty chieftain or tribe would be little respected by other chiefs or tribes; nay, often it would be so offensive to the prejudices of the people, that it would be changed as soon as possible, by recoinage with the impress of the fresh possessors. Again, the weights and values of money might be so different amongst various people, that coined

money would pass little by tale, but almost exclusively by weight, as before the invention of the medal form. There would be little inducement, therefore, to coin bullion beyond what was needed for smaller payments; and the chief wealth, as heretofore, would be kept in the jewel and vessel form.

In those states in which the rule of governors was despotic, and the possession of property insecure, bullion, in like manner, would be preferred in a form carriageable about the person, and not more of the precious metals would be coined than was absolutely needful; and bullion ornament, and bullion coin, would both be used as exchangeable media.

What from theory we should surmise, history proves to have been the practice. It is stated by Herodotus, in his history (*Calliope. Sec. xli.*), that when Mardonius was left by Xerxes in Greece, the Persians had in their possession a great quantity of coined and uncoined gold, with an abundance of silver and plate; and it was recommended to send these, with no sparing hand, to those in chief authority amongst the Greeks, to induce them to surrender their liberties (*Beloo's translation*).

But it is chiefly in the mediæval ages, that we find authentic accounts, in the records of the northern nations, of this intermixture of jewel and medal money, and of the use of the former in a manner closely like that of the Eastern nations before the invention of coinage. This is so decidedly manifested in various scattered passages in Mr. Laing's translation of the *Heimskringla*, or *Chronicles of the Sea Kings of Norway*, from the *Icelandic of Snorri Sturleson*, a writer of the twelfth century, that it strikes me it will be interesting to numismatists to see these evidences collected together. In one instance, a gold

ornament, a collar, is given as part of a marriage dower, as thus stated: "Visbur inherited after his father Vanland. He married the daughter of Aude the Rich, and gave her, as her marriage gift, three large farms and a gold ornament" (vol. i. p. 229). This ornament was a collar; for King Agne, her son, who had it, was told by Skialf to "take care of his gold ornament which he had about his neck; therefore he took hold of the ornament, and bound it fast about his neck before he went to sleep" (p. 233). "Egvind had a great gold ring, which was called Molde, that had been dug up out of the earth long since. This ring, the king said, he must have as the mulct for the offence; and there was no help for it." Then Egvind sung,—

— from the falcon-bearing hand,
Harald has plucked the gold snake-band
My father wore—by lawless might
Has taken what is mine by right.

Olaf Haraldsson, the saint who reigned 1015—1030, is called—

The giver of rings of gold,
The army-leader bold.—vol. ii. 85.

and Harald Hardrada, 1046—1066, is spoken of as—

He whom the ravens watch with care,
He who the gold rings does not spare.—vol. iii. 107.

It is plain that these rings were given as payment to the soldiery, but this will be seen more clearly presently. That rings, so given for payment or reward, had a fixed weight or value, or both, attached to them, will be evident from the following passages, which specify rings of various weight given to Scalds as rewards or payments for their songs. Olaf Haraldsson gave to Thormod, the Scald, a ring for singing the war-song, Biarkamal; "the king thanked him for the pleasure, and took a gold ring that weighed half a

mark and gave it him" (vol. ii. 314).¹ He gave to Sigvart, as "a reward for his verse, a gold ring that weighed half a mark" (vol. ii. 40). "Sigvart, the Scald, had been with King Canute, who had given him a gold ring that weighed half a mark. The scald, Birse Thorleson, was also there, and to him King Canute gave two gold rings, each weighing two marks" (vol. ii. 195).² Harald Hardrada "gave Thorer of Steig," at a feast, several valuable presents; one a bowl "filled with money of pure silver. With that came also two gold rings, which together stood for a mark" (vol. iii. 24). The mark of gold appears to have been a common payment or gift, for the same Harald gave the Scald Thiodolf this amount for a song, as appears below,—

I got from him, in sea-fight strong,
A mark of gold for my ship-song.—vol. iii. 102.

The above quotations will prove the common practice of making rings of specific weights, for here we have the half-mark, the mark, and the two mark rings. From one

¹ The *half-mark* seems to have been a common mode of pecuniary computation amongst the Danes; as the following shews,—

"De precio Occisi Daci vel Angli."

"Si quis occidatur, omnes reputamus eque caros, Dacum vel Anglum, ad viii. dimidias marcas coeti auri," &c. *Fœdus Inter Alfredum et Guthrum*.—*Public Records, Saxon Laws*, p. 505.

² The Scald Egill was so great a favorite with our King Athelstane, that he at one time presented him with "duobus annulis et scriiniis duobus bene magnis argento repletis.... Quinetiam hoc addidit, ut Egillus quidvis præterea a se petens, obtineret; bona mobilia, sive immobilia, præbendam vel præfecturas. Egillus porro regiam munificentiam gratus excipiens, Carmen Encomiasticon, a se linguâ Norvegicâ (quæ tum his regnis communis) compositum, regi dicat; ac pro eo, duas marcas auri puri (pondus marcarum—8 uncias æquabat) honorarii loco retulit."—*Angl. Ion. Rer. Islandicæ*. lib. ii. p. 129; *Relics of Ancient Poetry*, vol. i. p. 75.

passage it would almost seem that the mark of gold was stamped to mark its weight or value. In Olaf Haraldsson's Saga, there is this statement: "instead of a goose he paid a gosling; for an old swine, a sucking pig; and for a mark of stamped gold, only a half mark" (vol. ii. 122).³ That, whether stamped or not, gold was paid by weight, we may see from the following extract—

Gold too, for service duly paid,
Red gold all pure, and duly weighed,
King Olaf gives.—vol. iii. 114.

The mark of gold had its equivalent in silver. Thorer the spoiler of the temple of Jomala was ordered to pay to three parties ten marks of gold each: to gain time he paid in silver. "Then Thorer came and paid silver; of which from one purse there were weighed ten marks. Thereafter Thorer brought many knotted caps; and in some was one mark, in others half a mark, and in others some small money."⁴ It would have been interesting had the exact amount or weight of silver been specified, as it would have explained the then proportion of silver to gold.⁵ The

³ Whether marks of gold were stamped or not, to express their due weight, may be a question to which this passage would seem to lead. Certain weights were stamped, as may be seen below,—

"Et ipsi qui portus custodiunt, efficiant, per overhirnessam (forfeiture) ineam, ut omne pondus, sit mareatum ad pondus quo pecunia mea recipitur, et eorum singulum signetur, ita quod xv. ore libram faciant."—*Laws of King Ethelred*, p. 129, *Public Records*.

It may be surmised that the term *mark* itself implies some mark set upon a specific weight, being derived from the Saxon *mearc* signum.

⁴ It is to be noted, that the silver as well as the gold is said to be paid by *weight*; and from the expression "some small money," we may infer that silver in quantity was paid in bullion or ornaments, the coined money being simply used as small change.

⁵ Mr. Ruding says (vol. i. 225), "a mark is a Danish mode of computation. The term first appears in England in the league

value of wadmal to the silver penny is stated. The king "required the Icelanders to adopt the laws which he had set in Norway, also to pay him thane tax; and nose tax, namely a penny for every nose, and the penny at the rate of tenpennies to the yard of wadmal" (vol. ii. 212).⁶

That gold rings, armlets, and collars, with gold in various forms, were held as the representations of property, and given as payments, may be gathered from the following passages.

Dag accused Thorer of being a traitor to King Olaf, and said, "He has taken money from King Canute the Great for thy head." The king asked, "What proof hast thou of the truth of this?" Dag replied, "He has upon his right arm, above the elbow, a thick gold ring, which King Canute gave him, and which he lets no man see." This ring was found upon his arm (vol. ii. 265).⁷

King Canute's agent also bribed Biorn. The messenger says, "Receive now thy reward; and he displayed to him a large bag full of English money." "Now when the mes-

between Alfred and Guthrun, ann. 878. The marks there are of gold. The silver mark in the tenth century was estimated at 100 pennies, but in 1194 at 160."

⁶ "*Wadmal*, a coarse woollen cloth made in Iceland, and so generally used for clothing, that it was a measure of value in the north, like money, for other commodities."—*Laing's note*. Wadmal was used as cloth and is now used in some parts of Africa, as a medium of exchange by measure, as gold by weight. In Adal, South Abyssinia, blue Surat cloth passes current at half a dollar the cubit length; such length being folded into a three-cornered packet.—*Johnson's Travels in Southern Abyssinia*.

⁷ It is here distinctly stated that the armlet was held as money; not a valuable memorial of kindness to be preserved, but a form of property to be passed away into other hands when need required, without any violation of respect or delicacy towards the donor.

senger saw that Biorn's inclinations were turned towards the money, he threw down two thick gold rings, and said, "Take the money at once, Biorn, and swear the oath to King Canute." This he did.⁸ But that these jewels were offered and received as pay for services will be most clearly proved by the following lines, in which Astrid, the widow of Olaf the Saint, at a Thing, or national assembly, strove to win the Swedes to the party of her son Magnus the Good.

Now Astrid, Olaf's widowed queen,
 Sho who so many a change had seen,
 Took all the gifts of happier days,
 Jewels, and rings, all she would raise.
 And at a Thing at Hungrar, where
 The Swedes were numerous, did declare
 What Olaf's sons proposed to do,
 And brought her gifts,—their pay—in view.⁹

These transactions, be it recollected, all took place when there was a silver medal-money currency.

⁸ Here again the gold rings are associated with the silver coin as money.

⁹ Major Twemlow, Bengal Army, Brigadier, Nizam's service, has called my notice to a precisely parallel case in the instance of "the mutinous soldiers of the Punjaub, who not only exacted increased pay of their government, but also golden bracelets of weight, so that they would only fight for those ministers 'who the gold' bracelets 'did not spare,' and they looked for changes, and renewed donations of golden ornaments." The Bombay Overland Times (Nov. 15th, 1845), in stating that the government at Lahore, with the anxious wish of the troops, had sent a deputation to Jamoo, to the Rajah Goolab Singh, to invite him to accept the Viziership, observes, "This rapturous attachment to the Jamoo Rajah is said to have taken its rise in a still more passionate regard for certain golden bracelets, which they demanded as the price of the office, and which they considered no other person would be likely to bestow upon them." Here the golden bracelets are spoken of as a "price," or money purchase; and the affair is exactly like the sale of the Roman purple by the Prætorian band.

A remarkable instance of the conjunction of golden ornaments and silver medal-money, as treasure, is given in the plunder of the temple of Jomala, the Biarmeland people's god, by piratical freebooters. "They took from Jomala a silver bowl that stood upon his knee full of silver money:" again, there is jewel treasure, "Thereupon Carl immediately ran to Jomala; and observing he had a thick gold ornament hanging around his neck, he lifted his axe, cut the string with which the ornament was tied behind his neck; and the stroke was so strong, that the head of Jomala rang with such a great sound that they were all astonished. Carl seized the ornament"—vol. ii. 201. The above may be doubly interesting, as, possibly, offering an explanation of the bulbous or trumpet-shaped ends of collars and other articles, the ends probably affording a hold, to prevent the string with which they were tied from slipping. Various instances are related of gods richly adorned with gold ornaments; such deposits of treasure being there made for safety most probably against pillage—and considered as national property. It is said (Judges ix. 4), of Abimelech, that the men of Shechem "gave him threescore and ten pieces of silver out of the house of Baal-berith" their idol god.

From the whole of these extracts from the *Heimskringla* it appears, that in the times to which it refers, and amongst these northern people, gold in jewels was used for the more considerable transactions of business, silver medal-money being an ancillary currency; a kind of small change. This view is singularly borne out by Tacitus' description of the manners of the Germans, where the author says, that when the Germans, near the border of the empire, became acquainted with the Roman coin, they preferred the silver to the gold; "because," as he says, "the inferior metal is of more ex-

peditious use in the purchase of low-priced commodities" (Murphy's translation).¹⁰

I have shewn in a paper upon African ring-money published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Vol. VI. p. 201), that the native traders from the interior of Africa use penannular gold rings for the purchase of goods in the Sierra Leone market, although they are well acquainted with our medal-money; and the regular and extensive use of this jewel currency goes far, at least in my judgment, to prove that the gold rings, armlets, and collars mentioned by Snorro Sturleson, were not so much formed for personal ornament, as for a convenient form of storing representative property. That the African penannular gold rings are made almost entirely with this object in view, I think will be admitted from the following passages, taken from a work of René Caillé, a French traveller, who made a journey in 1827 from Senegal to Timbuctoo. He says, (vol. i. 283), "the country of Boure is covered by hills in which are many very abundant gold-mines. . . . The gold when obtained is formed into rings and ingots. . . . The gold of Boure circulates throughout the whole interior, and finds its way to the French and English settlements on the coast." The rings from the gold of Boure, according to the same author, are made of a specific weight or value, like the half-mark, and two-mark rings of the Norwegian kings; for in speaking of the town of Kaukan, he says, "There is a market twice a week. All the dealers [in gold] are provided with small

¹⁰ May not the passage from Tacitus in some degree tend to explain the reason why our Anglo-Saxon forefathers confined their coinage to the small *sceattæ*, admitted to be copied from the Roman *denarii*? And does it not seem that they paid for large purchases in bullion by weight, such bullion being often stored in the shape of ornaments and vessels, the coined silver being used "in the purchase of low-priced commodities"?

scales, made in the country, and which seemed to be tolerably accurate. The seeds of a tree which grows in the Fonta Dialon are used for weights. These seeds are black, and of the size and shape of Corossol seeds, but rather heavier. A piece of gold of the weight of two of these seeds is worth six francs. The gold which I saw in the Kaukan, and which I was told came from Boure, was made into earrings of the value of six gourdes; there are also some worth 25 gourdes" (vol. ii. 283).¹¹

The use of ornaments as a representative of wealth is not confined to those of bullion alone, in some parts of Africa. To the Reverend N. Denton, of Regent, near Sierra Leone (to whom I am under much obligation for very valuable information upon African ring-money), I am indebted for the following interesting particular. "The Rev. J. W. Weeks informed me of a woman in his parish, who wore a very handsome pipe-coral necklace; but on being taken ill, and reduced to difficulties, she was obliged to dispose of it, which she did by taking off a single pipe at a time, and living on the proceeds of that until obliged to

¹¹ I have not been able to discover what the Corossol seed is, though Mr. Walter Hawkins, at the obliging request of my friend, Mr. B. Nightingale, very kindly made enquiries for me of several friends of his who had visited the African coast. From the same gentleman (Mr. Walter Hawkins) I received through Mr. B. Nightingale, two seeds of a bright red colour, with the following valuable information, for which I beg here to express my grateful thanks.

"*Adenanthera pavonia*, weight four grains, as near as possible; these seeds are used in the East Indies for weighing gold and precious stones. They are known in the East by the name of *mabogs*.

"Bruce speaks of the carat as a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree called kuara (*erythrina corallodendrum*, Linn.). This bean, from the time of its being gathered, varies very little in its weight, and seems to have been, in the earliest ages, a weight for gold in Africa."

take another in like manner, and so on till they were all sold."¹²

I have formerly mentioned (*Num. Chron.* Vol. VII. p. 98), that in Socotra, according to the account of Lieut. C. J. Cruttenden, I. N., Assistant Political Agent at Aden, silver rings circulate as money amongst the Bedouin Arabs of the higher range of mountains in that island, in common with German crowns, being equally a current medium of exchange. That a similar practice obtains at the present time amongst the natives of India, there is ground to believe, from the following facts.

In looking over the articles in the archæological department of the Natural History and Archæological Society of Warwick, I was struck by observing a native Indian bracelet of a very peculiar form, made of a white mixed metal of inferior value. The bracelet was formed of a succession of rings, ornamented externally, and flattened and indented within. Through these rings a tape was strung, and each ring was separately fastened, so that a single ring could be removed without loosening the whole. At one end was a ball, over which the rings would not pass; at the other, a simple loop, over which the rings could be withdrawn. The form seemed so well adapted for the use of consecutive removal, that I felt convinced the type was copied from one in gold, where the object was the use, if needful, of a single ring of the bullion for the purpose of an exchangeable medium.¹³ With this impression, I wrote to

¹² The coral here must have been bought for its intrinsic value, pipe by pipe. The fact reminds one of the passage in Job xxviii. 18, "No mention shall be made of coral, or of pearls: for the price of wisdom is above rubies."

¹³ With this bracelet was another, penannular in form, and with small trumpet-shaped ends, exactly like the Celtic penannular armillæ. It will be seen from Brigadier Twemlow's letter, that

a friend, Brigadier Twemlow, residing at Ellichpoor, to ascertain if my conjecture was correct; and from him I have been favoured with an assurance of its accuracy. He says, "I could, if you desired it, purchase for you golden bracelets, similar to those you describe, as being sewn on tape in successive rings."¹⁴ Many of the ornaments in gold and silver at present in use in India, are strung like pearls, or sewn on velvet or cloth, in portions that could be used in succession. I have sent for your acceptance two toe-rings, and one finger ring, procured from a money-changer (Schroff) at this station. They weigh equal to 12 of the rupees current here. They may be considered curiosities. A penannular ring of gold was brought to me similar to the Celtic fibulæ: in fact there is no form scarcely in which ornaments are not made, or bullion run for ornament or store. The gold of India (all that remains) is at present either made into ornaments or concealed in coins, bars, rings, or other convenient shapes. Gold is marketable at so much per tola and masha; and soldiers and travellers carry it with them on their persons in any convenient form of rings, chains, or bars. History

this was also a copy of a gold penannular bracelet. There were also heavy ancient-shaped oval anklets, to be slipped over the foot and then turned, and "tinkling ornaments" to be attached to them. These "tinkling ornaments" were shaped something like two small kidney-beans, attached together at the ends; they were hollow, and held each a dried pea, and had a small slit at the extreme ends to emit sound. The pea produced a soft tinkling sound. The only mode of fastening appeared by a string at the central part to the anklet. The whole suite called to mind forcibly the female ornaments described in Isaiah, chap. iii.

¹⁴ The object of this form will receive much illustration from the demand of gold bracelets by the Sikh troops, whose use of them might and probably would be like that of Balafré with his gold chain, as so admirably imagined by Sir Walter Scott in "Quentin Durward."

makes known to us, that when Dowletabad, Tritchinopoly, and other places capitulated, or were taken, ornaments and jewellery have been found more abundant than coins: the want of security for property which exists amongst native states is the chief cause of treasure being concealed and buried."¹⁵

From the foregoing statements, it will appear, that long after the invention of coinage, bullion and jewel-currency continued in use together with medal-money; and that such practice was continued, from the insecurity of property, and the greater safety of bullion in a form capable of being carried about the person and not calculated to betray fear, and thereby invite spoliation. It will also appear, that in ancient times jewels were frequently made of weights comprising the half, the whole, or multiples of recognised amounts of weight, and modes of computation. The same circumstances which in ancient times caused such a system of exchangeable medium, have produced in modern times the same result in countries similarly conditioned as to insecurity, and moveable habits. Bullion in mass or jewels is not to be looked upon in these cases as an article of traffic, but as an admitted representative of property, in itself

¹⁵ In ancient times there was another reason for burying treasure, as stated in the *Heimskringla*. "Thorer explained, that it was so established in this land (Biarmeland), that when a rich man died all his moveable goods were divided between the dead man and his heirs. He got the half-part, or the third-part, or sometimes less; and that part was carried out into the forest and buried, sometimes even a house was built over it" (vol. ii. 200). Odin ordered that a man's property should be burnt with him. "Thus," said he, "every one will come to Valhalla with the riches he had with him on the pile, and he would also enjoy whatever he himself had buried in the earth" (vol. i. 223). For a man of consequence a mound was to be raised; for distinguished warriors, a "standing stone."

available for the purchase of goods without being first converted into coined money; and therefore it is to all intents and purposes to be considered not money's worth, but itself money, or a medium of exchange. In civilised society, the sale of jewels or vessels of the precious metals, is only resorted to in cases of dire necessity, or upon divisions of personal property, or upon some extraordinary occasion; and such sale is made for, and compensated by the circulating medium. In the instances to which I have alluded, jewels have been passed from hand to hand as regularly as sovereigns, and without any feeling of indelicacy or imputation of poverty. And when we consider in our country the insecurity of property during the Anglo-saxon and Norman periods, we shall not wonder at the continuance of a bullion medium in the form of articles of use or ornament, and the absence of a large-sized silver currency, and the non-adoption of a gold coinage. To pay the bard or the soldier, to buy the services of an individual, or discharge a fine, there were no silver crowns or golden ducats; and therefore the ring, the bracelet, the armlet, or collar, were of necessity used. To pay a large sum in silver pennies would have been irksome, or been held, as in Thorer's case, a vexatious course, equivalent to our paying in sixpences "to gain time." Such views will therefore justify us in believing the co-existence of a bullion and jewel currency, with a medal-money medium.

W. B. DICKINSON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1844-5.

NOVEMBER 28, 1844.

PROFESSOR WILSON, V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

The following Presents, received during the Vacation, were announced and laid on the table :—

	PRESENTED BY
Coutumes locales du Baillage d'Amiens, Series I., II., III. <i>Amiens</i> , 1840—3.	THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF PICARDY.
Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, Nos. I., II., III., IV. (1842), et Nos. I., II. (1843)	" "
Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Tomes 2, 3; Suppl. du tome 4; Atlas du tome 3.	" "
Statuts et Règlements de la même Société	" "
Bulletins de l'Académie des Sciences et Belles Lettres de Bruxelles. Tome 10, 2 ^d e partie; tome 11, 1 ^{re} partie. <i>Brussels</i> , 1843—4.	THE ACADEMY.
Annuaire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et des Belles Lettres de Bruxelles, 10 ^{me} année	" "
Mémoires de la Société d'Archæologie du Département de la Somme. Tome 1. <i>Amiens</i> , 1838.	THE SOCIETY.
Questions par le Comité Historique du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, Département du Pas de Calais.	THE COMMITTEE.
Notice sur un Denier inédit d'Uranus Antonius, par M. le Normand.	THE AUTHOR.
Esquisse de l'Histoire de la Monnaie chez les Hébreux. Par J. G. H. Greppo. 1844.	DR. BROMET.
Blätter für Münzkunde (Journal of Numismatology). Vol. 4. <i>Leipzig</i> , 1844.	DR. GROTE, THE EDITOR.

PRESENTED BY

- Anteckningar ur Kongl. Witterhets, Historie
och Antiquitets Akademiens Dagbok, samt
om de under Akademiens inseende ställda
kongl. Samlingarna för år 1843. (Notes
from the Journal of the Royal Academy of
Science, History, and Antiquities; together
with Observations on the Royal Collections
placed under its superintendence). By B. E.
Hildebrand. *Stockholm*, 1844. } THE AUTHOR.
- Bemerkungen über Sassaniden Münzen. (Re-
marks on the Coins of the Sassanidæ.) By } THE AUTHOR.
Dr. Bernhard Dorn. *St. Petersburg*, 1844. }
- Die Reichelsche Münz-Sammlung in St. Peters-
burg. (Catalogue of M. Reichel's Collec-
tion of Coins.) Two sets of all the parts
published. } M. REICHEL.
- Berlinske Politisk. May 15, 1844. THE EDITOR.
- Collectanea Antiqua. No. 5. THE EDITOR.
- Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, } THE ACADEMY.
1836-7, 1841-2, 1842-3. }
- Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 15, } THE SOCIETY.
Part 1. }
- Two Lithographs of Torques. EDWARD HOARE, ESQ.
- A silver-gilt Medal of George III. M. DURAND, OF CALAIS.
- A copper Coin brought from Pompeii. GEORGE GROVE, ESQ.
- A specimen of Burmese Tin Money. { JOHN R. SMITH, ESQ.,
OF COWES.
- Medal, struck to commemorate the first Annual } C. ROACH SMITH, ESQ.
Meeting of the British Archæological Asso-
ciation at Canterbury, by W. J. Taylor. }

Read, a further portion of Mr. Borrell's communication on unedited autonomous and imperial Greek coins. The coins described in the present paper were of the cities of Crannon, Cierium, Ctimene, Eury-menæ, Histæotis, Lamia, and Tricca, in Thessaly; Aleta, or

Aletta, Apollonia and Dyrrachium, in Illyria; the islands of Peparethus (on the coast of Thessaly), and Sciathus; Alexander II, king of Epirus; and Alexander, tyrant of Phæræ, in Thessaly. The paper is printed at length in the Numismatic Chronicle, No. xxvi. page 115.

DECEMBER 19, 1844.

LORD ALBERT CONYNGHAM, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced:—

Berlinske Politisk, for November 22.	PRESENTED BY THE EDITOR.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 15, part 2.	} THE SOCIETY.
Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. No. 3, 1844.	
Histoire Numismatique de la Révolution Belge. 1 ^{re} et 2 ^{de} Livraisons. Par M Guioth.	} THE AUTHOR.

Read, a paper by the Rev. Henry Christmas, on 1. a penny of Eadgar, supposed to have been minted at Bury St. Edmund's; 2. an unpublished half-penny of the base coinage of Edward VI., struck at London; the obverse, similar in type to the penny engraved in Ruding, pl. 9, No. 5, but the reverse having the cross and pellets, like the farthing No. 18 in the same plate; and 3. a specimen of the short cross penny, generally considered to be of Henry III., but by Mr. Hawkins attributed to Henry II., reading HALLI ON RVLA, retrograde.

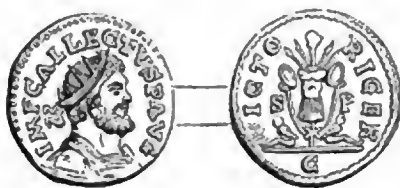
This paper is published in the Numismatic Chronicle.

Mr. C. Roach Smith then read a paper which had been communicated through him to the British Archaeological Association, by Thomas Baker, Esq., recording the discovery of a large quantity of Roman coins, in a field called the Church Piece, near Lilly Horn,

adjoining the highway from Oakridge Common to Bisley; and exhibited some of the coins and casts of others. They were as follows:—

Valerianus	2	Brought up . . .	1161
Postumus	19	Tacitus	35
Marius	5	Florianus	2
Gallienus	29	Carus	1
Victorinus	353	Numerianus	2
Quintillus	6	Carinus	1
Claudius II.	34	Maximianus	2
Probus	73	Diocletianus	6
Tetricus	629	Carausius	7
Aurelianus	9	Allectus	1
Severina	2		
Carried up . . .	1161	Total . . .	1218

Mr. Smith observed that the list of the reverses of these coins presented only one new variety, which is that of the coin of Allectus, reading . . ICTORI GER *Victoria Germanica*. In the exergue, C; in the field, S. P. Trophy and captives. This reverse, although



common on coins of the period, had not been previously noticed on those of Allectus. Doubts have been cast upon the historical importance of some of the coins of Carausius and Allectus, from their close resemblance in type to those of their predecessors, of which it is therefore alleged they are mere imitations. There are, however, many which certainly cannot be placed in this category, as they afford

types both novel and appropriate ; and Mr. Smith suggested that the coin now first published may have been struck to record a victory gained by Allectus over some of the German or Saxon pirates infesting the British coast.—*The cut has been supplied by the Central Committee of the British Archaeological Association.*

JANUARY 23, 1845.

Dr. LEE in the Chair.

Read—1. A paper by the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, of Blackburn, on the coins found at Cuerdale, near Preston, in the year 1840 ; in which he endeavoured to prove that they were minted by a Spanish Jew, named Cortena, whose name Dr. Whitaker considered to be given on the obverse of the Cunnetti coins (Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. V., pl. ix. Nos. 118, et seqq.), and in Hebrew characters, on the reverse of a penny of Alfred (Vol. V., pl. i. No. 8).

2. A paper by Walter Hawkins, Esq., accompanying a drawing of a Russian token, struck by Peter the Great, in the year 1724, for the purpose of being given as a receipt to those who paid the tax for wearing a beard. The paper and drawing are published in No. 27 of the Numismatic Chronicle.

3. A paper by Samuel Birch, Esq., containing a description of the Sycee silver received from the Chinese government, in payment of the indemnity due to this country. As the paper is published at length in the Numismatic Chronicle, it will suffice to state that the Sycee silver is formed into ingots, stamped with the mark of the office from which it issues, and the date. According to Dr. Morrison, there are five sorts, of different degrees of fineness. The specimens inspected by Mr. Birch bore dates from 1793 to 1839.

4. A further portion of Mr. Borrell's papers, on uncited autonomous and imperial Greek coins.

FEBRUARY 27, 1845.

CHARLES FREDERICK BARNWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The following presents were announced :—

Essai sur la Numismatique Gauloise du Nord Ouest de la France. Par Ed. Lambert.	PRESENTED BY
}	THE AUTHOR.
Numi Mohammedani, Fasciculus I. By Ignatius Pietraszewski. <i>Berlin.</i>	THE AUTHOR.
Erster Jahrsbericht der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin. (First Annual Report of the Numismatic Society of Berlin.) 1845.	} DR. KÖHNE.
Zeitschrift für Münz-, Siegel-, und Wappenkunde. (Journal for the study of coins, seals, and armorial bearings). Third year. Edited by Dr. Köhne. <i>Berlin</i> , 1843.	} " "
Ueber die Darstellung der Vorsehung und der Ewigkeit auf Römischen Münzen. (On the representations of Providence and Eternity on Roman coins.) By Dr. Köhne. <i>Berlin</i> , 1844.	} " "
Die Münze der Balearischen Inseln. (The coins of the Balearic Isles.) By C. Von Bose. <i>Berlin.</i>	} THE AUTHOR.
Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Année 1844. No. 4.	} THE SOCIETY.

The Secretary exhibited a quantity of coins, forwarded by the Rev. Edward Gibbs Wulford; found, with other antiquities, during the summer and autumn of 1844, on the site of the Roman station of Brenavis, at Chipping Warden, near Banbury. They were of the emperors from Hadrian to Honorius, but neither were remarkable for preservation, nor presented any new reverses or other points of interest.

The Secretary likewise exhibited an impression in wax of a noble of Edward III., with the letter D in the centre of the reverse, instead of E, as usual; and read part of a letter on the subject from Robert Newton Lee, sq.

Dr. Lee exhibited a Chinese medal, having on the obverse the figure of a dragon, and on the reverse a star or sun.

Read, a letter from Edward Hoare, Esq., of Cork, describing a penny of Henry II. or III., with the moneyer's name, TERRI ON LVND.

The following gentlemen were ballotted for, and elected into the Society :—

The Right Hon. Lord Bagot.

Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

Dr. Löwe.

James M. Lockyer, Esq.

MARCH 27, 1845.

Professor WILSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Read—1. A letter from E. H. Bunbury, Esq., addressed to Thomas Burgon, Esq., on the date of some of the coins attributed to Himera. In this paper the change of the standard of weight from the Æginetan to the Attic talent, observable in those coins of Himera which, having the crab, the well-known symbol of Agrigentum, on the reverse, indicate an alliance between the two cities, is accounted for by the fact that Theron usurped the government of Himera, partly peopled it with a Doric colony, and for ten years ruled over both cities. A comparison of the dates given by Diodorus and Herodotus places the commencement of the authority of Theron in Himera at about the

year 482 B.C.; and therefore the coins in question were probably struck during the ten years subsequent to that date.

2. A paper by Samuel Birch, Esq., on some unedited imperial Greek coins in the British Museum.

VIMINACIUM MŒSIÆ.

(*Gallus and Volusian.*)

IMP. C. VIRIO TREBON. GALLO AVG. IMP. C. C. VOLVSIAN. Laureated heads of the two emperors, facing each other.

R.—P. M. S. CO. VIM. The two emperors dressed in the paludamentum, facing each other, each holding a victoriola and a spear. Exergue, AN. XIII. between a lion and a bull. Æ. 9.

APAMEA BITHYNIÆ.

(*Marcus Aurelius.*)

IMP. C. M. AVRELIVS ANTONINVS AVG. Bust of the emperor, bearded and laureated, to the right.

R.—COI. IVL. CONC. AVG. APAM. Diana in a chariot drawn by two stags: on her head, a crescent; and in each hand, a torch; above and beneath, D.D. Æ. 7.—250·5 grs.

NICÆA.

(*Severus Alexander.*)

M. AYP. CETH. AAEZANΔPOC AYT. Laureated bust of the emperor in the paludamentum, to the right.

R.—
 ΕΑ
 ΛΕΒΩΝ
 ΕΥΓΕΝΩΝ
 ΝΙΚΑΙΕ
 ΩΝ.

In a laurel wreath. Æ. 7.

PLARASA AND APIRODISIAS CARIÆ.

Bust of Eros, to the right.

R.—ΠΑΑ. ΑΦΡ. A rose. Æ. 1.

STRATONICÆA.

(*Caracalla and Geta.*)

ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΜΑΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝ...ΚΑΙ. Laureated head of Caracalla, to the right. That of Geta, to the left, erased, but traceable, countermarked with the word ΘΕΟΥ, "of the god."

Ρ.—ΕΠΙ. ΠΡΥ. ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑ ΔΟΜΝ...ΟΙΕΡΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Hecate, draped in a talarie tunie and peplos, holding in her right hand a torch; in her left, a patera over a lighted altar. Æ. 10.

TABÆ CARIÆ.

(*Gallienus.*)

ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΠΟ. Α. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Laureated bust, to the right, in the paludamentum; before the head, B.

Ρ.—ΑΡΧ. ΙΑΚΟΝΟC ΚΙΑΒΟΥ ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Fortune standing to the left. Æ. 9.

TARSUS CILICIÆ.

(*Marcus Aurelius.*)

ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩ.....CΕ. Bust of the emperor, laureated.

Ρ.—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗC ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Supposed tomb of Sardanapalus, pyramidal, surmounted by an eagle. Before, a small bearded figure, with a quiver at the left side, standing on a horned griffin, to the right. The tomb stands on a rectangular base, with doors or pillars, and over it is an arched embattled wall; at each side, a figure on a cidaris, standing, facing inwards, holding in one hand a lance, perhaps winged. Æ. M. M.

MAGYDUS PAMPHYLÆ.

(*Domitian.*)

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Bust of the emperor, to the right.

Ρ.—ΜΑΡΤΥΔΕΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus standing, to the left, a spear in her left hand; before her, at her feet, an argolic buckler. Æ. 4.

TIBERIOPOLIS PHRYGIÆ.

(Antoninus Pius.)

ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of the emperor, to the right.

R.—ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΙΝΩΝ. Mensis standing, to the right, the moon at his back; a globe in his left hand; in his right, a sceptre; his foot on the head of a bull. Æ. 4.

Mr. Bunbury's and Mr. Birch's papers are published in full in the Numismatic Chronicle.

Dr. Rigollot, of Amiens, was elected an honorary member of the Society.

James M. Lockyer, Esq., elected at the last meeting, was admitted a member of the Society.

APRIL 24, 1845.

CHARLES FREDRICK BARNWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Edwin Keats presented to the Society a fine specimen of the scudo, or dollar, of Pope Gregory XVI., of the year 1831.

Obv.—The pope's head and titles.

R.—LV MEN AD REVELATIONEM GENTIVM. A group of four figures, representing the presentation of the infant Jesus in the temple. In the exergue, ROMA.

This coin is well engraved by Cerbara.

Mr. Keats also presented an Egyptian piastre of Mehemet Ali.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a quantity of shillings of Charles I., recently discovered in Suffolk. The entire number amounted in weight to 80 lbs. Those exhibited presented no new varieties, and were all of the commonest types; but Mr. Smith remarked that the great bulk had been claimed by Trinity College, Cambridge, and he hoped the heads of the college would ensure their examination by some com-

petent person, with a view to record and make public the necessary particulars. Scarcely any of the great discoveries of coins in this country were properly published, or made subservient to Numismatic science.

Mr. Smith also exhibited specimens of plated Roman denarii, discovered during the excavation of the ground in King William Street, City, for the foundations of houses there. There were some Consular, some of Augustus, M. Antony, Tiberius, and a very few of Claudius, in whose reign they were probably brought to England by the Roman troops.

Dr. Ignatius Pietraszewski was elected an associate of the Society.

Mr. J. B. Burton was balloted for, and elected into the Society.

MAY 22, 1845.

Lord ALBERT CONYNGBAM, President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited casts of some Gaulish and British coins, in silver and in brass, discovered some years since on the South Downs, near Worthing. Among them are two in silver of Viridovix, one of Comius, and others of different localities in Gaul. There were also a sceatta, and a number of Roman coins, in large, middle, and third brass. The spot in which these coins were discovered appears to have been occupied by dwellings, and also used for sepulture. A sketch of the site, and a brief account of the objects discovered, have been published by Mr. Smith, in the sixth number of his "*Collectanea Antiqua*."

Mr. W. H. Rolfe exhibited the following coins:—

Edward III., groat, reading HIBE.

" " " EDWAR.

Henry IV., groat, with Roman N in London. 55 grs.

From the use of the Roman letter on this coin, as on the groats of Edward III. and Richard II., it is fair to presume it to be of Henry IV.; although no coins can with certainty be assigned to him, but such as weigh in the proportion of 18 grs. to the penny.

Henry IV., V., or VI., groat, reading ANGLE; star on left breast. 55 grs.

Edward IV., groat, reading DEI. 41 grs.

„ „ with pierced rose on the king's breast.

Henry VII., „ flat crown; cross after CIVITAS, and lis after LONDON. 39 grs.

Henry VIII., base penny of the London mint; three quarter face, with plain mantle and falling collar.

This variety of the *London* mint is not mentioned in Hawkins, but it is not unknown in private cabinets.

Read, a continuation of Mr. Borrell's papers on unedited autonomous and imperial Greek coins. The coins illustrated in this paper were of Chotis, king of Cibyra, in Phrygia; of Chersonesus, in Crete, hitherto attributed to the small island of Clides, near Cyprus; and of the following cities:—

IN LYCAONIA.

Dalisandus.

IN CILICIA.

Coracesium

Mullus

Olba.

IN LYDIA.

Hypaepa

Blaundus

Hyrkania

Mæonia

Philadelphia

Sætteni

Sardes

Silandus

Temenothyrae

Thyatira

Tralles.

IN PHRYGIA.

Accilæum

Alia

Apamea

Appia



Attuda	Colossæ
Beudos, <i>vetus</i>	Cotiaëum
Bruzus	Diococlea
Cadi	Dionysopolis
Cadi and Æzani	Docimæum
Cidyessus	Eumenia.
Clannuda	

The paper is printed in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. viii. p. 2.

Charles Stokes, Esq., and Mr. C. R. Taylor, were balloted for, and elected into the Society.

Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq., F.S.A. (elected Feb. 27, 1845), was admitted a member of the Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

JUNE 19, 1845.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

The Secretary announced the following presents :—

	PRESENTED BY
Choix de Monnaies et de Médailles des Maisons Royales de France. Par M. Combrouse. Paris, 1845.	THE AUTHOR.
Die Reichelsche Münz-sammlung in St. Petersburg. (Catalogue of the Collection of Coins of M. Reichel, at St. Petersburg.) Part 9.	M. REICHEL.
The Journal of the British Archaeological As- sociation. No. 1. London, 1845.	BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman, at the request of the Council, took the sense of the meeting on the question of proceeding to the ballot for the election of three candidates, whose certificates had been suspended in the meeting-room during the last two ordinary meetings of the Society.

The proposition to this effect having been unanimously agreed to, Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., W. Bardoe Elliott, Esq., and Frederick William Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A., were balloted for, and elected into the Society.

The Report of the Council was then read, as follows :—

REPORT.

The Council submit to the Meeting the following Report on the progress of the Numismatic Society during the past, or eighth year of its institution.

The casualties, the Council are happy to state, are few ; the Society has lost by death but two resident Members, Francis Baily, Esq. and Robert Benson, Esq., and one foreign Associate, Professor Micali, of Florence. The first of these gentlemen enjoyed deserved celebrity as a distinguished cultivator of Astronomical Science, and was the author of various important works on subjects relating to it. An appropriate tribute has been paid to his memory, in the transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. Mr. Benson was well known among the Numismatists of this country as a collector of coins, especially of those of England. Professor Micali was a scholar eminent for his classical and archæological researches, of which an example is afforded by his work on Etruria before the time of the Romans.

The number of resignations this year amounts to seven ; and to these must be added three names which it is useless to retain longer upon the Society's list. On the other hand the Council are happy to announce the accession of the following ten gentlemen, several of whom will be readily recognised as the liberal promoters of more than one department of literary and scientific research :—

Members Elected.

The Lord Bagot
James M. Lockyer
T. Crofton Croker, F.S.A.
Dr. Löwe
J. B. Burton

Charles Stokes
C. R. Taylor
Beriah Botfield, M. P.
W. Bardoe Elliott
F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.

The Society has also elected the following gentlemen as Associates :—

Dr. Rigollot, of Amiens — Dr. Ignatius Pietraszewski

The numerical state of the Society is as follows :—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members, } June, 1844 }	60	72	1	45	178
Since elected	—	10	—	2	12
	60	82	1	47	190
Deceased	1	1	—	1	3
Resigned or withdrawn	4	6	—	—	10
	55	75	1	46	177

The following statement, prepared by the Treasurer, shows the state of the Society's finances.

The following papers have been read at the meetings of the Society:—

Continuations of Mr. Borrell's valuable papers on Inedited Greek Coins.

A paper by the Rev. Henry Christmas, on certain Inedited English and Anglo Saxon coins.

A paper by C. R. Smith, Esq. recording the discovery, near Gloucester, of a large quantity of Roman coins in third brass.

A paper by the Rev. Dr. Whittaker, of Blackburn, on some of the Cuerdale coins.

A note by W. Hawkins, Esq. on the Russian Beard Token.

A note by Samuel Birch, Esq. on the Chinese Sycee Silver.

A note by R. Newton Lee, Esq., on a Noble of Edward III. with the letter D in the centre of reverse.

A memoir, by E. H. Bunbury, Esq. on certain Coins of Himera.

A description, by S. Birch, Esq. of certain Coins of Apamæa.

The Society is indebted to its Members and Friends for the following donations:—

The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.	The Publications of the Society.	
The Academy of the Belles Lettres of Brussels.	Ditto	ditto.
The Society of Archæology of the Department of the Somme.	Ditto	ditto.
Comité Historique du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique	Ditto	ditto.
M. Lenormant,	Notice sur un Denier d' Uranius Antoninus.	
M. I. G. H. Greppo,	Histoire des Monnaies chez les Hebreux.	
M. Reichel,	Catalogue of his Collection at St. Petersburg.	
Royal Asiatic Society,	The Publications of the Society.	
Royal Irish Academy,	Ditto	ditto.
M. Guioth,	Histoire Numismatique de la Revolution Belge.	

M. Combrouse,	Choix de Monnaies et de Médailles des Maisons Royales de France.
C. R. Smith, Esq.	Collectanea Antiqua, Nos. I. to VI.
Dr. Bernhard Dorn,	Bemerkungen über die Sassaniden Münzen.
George Grove, Esq.	Copper Coin from Pompeii.
A. Durand, Esq.	Silver-gilt Medal of Geo. III.
John R. Smith, Esq.	Specimen of Burmese Tin Money.
C. R. Smith, Esq.	Medal of the British Archæological Association.
C. Bose, Esq.	Die Münze der Balearischen Inseln.
M. Lambert.	Numismatique Gauloise du Nord.
M. Ignatius Pietraszewski,	Numi Muhamedani, Fasciculus I.

The Council is not aware of the occurrence of any event of peculiar interest to Numismatic Science during the past year; but, from the number of works announced as recently published, or in the course of publication, they have every reason to infer that the study is pursued in this country, and still more upon the continent, with unabated zeal and unimpaired activity; and that it continues to engage the attention and excite the exertion of vigorous and cultivated minds.

The Council advert, with pleasure, to the prospect of a Catalogue of the Coins in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which it is expected will shortly be published, under the superintendence of the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D., librarian.

The Council consider it advisable to propose to the Meeting the introduction of a rule, which is intended to obviate what may be regarded as an injustice to Members joining the Society late in the year, who have hitherto been charged with the subscription for the whole year. A Subscriber who is not elected till the first meeting of the Society in the season, or at the end of November, has but a limited opportunity of availing himself of the privileges to which his election entitles him; and a subscription for the whole of that year cannot therefore be reasonably expected from him. It is therefore proposed to adopt the following rule:—

“Members elected subsequently to the anniversary meeting, shall commence their subscription from the first of January following, in advance, as usual, for the succeeding year.”

The Council, in concluding their Report, deem it incumbent upon them to advert to the delay which has taken place in the issue of the last Number of the Journal, and to state that it has occurred partly from insufficiency of materials, partly from accidental circumstances. They have every reason to hope, however, that the usual Numbers published annually will yet be supplied during the rest of the year to the Members of the Society; and arrangements have been made, with a view to determine if it may not be possible to secure regularity for the future.

The Report was received, and ordered to be printed.

The accounts of the Society for the past year not having yet been audited, in consequence of the Treasurer's absence from England until within a few days of the present meeting, James C. Jones, Esq., and John Wilkinson, Esq., were appointed auditors for this purpose.

The following Rule was proposed to the meeting, in conformity with the recommendation of the Council, and unanimously carried.

"Members elected subsequently to the anniversary meeting shall commence their subscriptions from the 1st of January following, payable in advance as usual for the succeeding year."

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to H. W. Diamond, Esq., the Librarian, for his skill and care in preparing a catalogue of the library.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of officers and council for the ensuing year; and the scrutineers appointed by the meeting having announced the result of the ballot, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected as Officers and Council:—

President.

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

Vice Presidents.

THE LORD ALBERT DENISON CONYNHAM, F.S.A.

JAMES DODSLEY CUFF, Esq., F.S.A.

Treasurer.

JOHN BRODRIBB BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

THE REV. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Foreign Secretary.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

Librarian.

HUGH WELCH DIAMOND, Esq., F.S.A.

Members of the Council.

CHARLES FREDERICK BARNWELL, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq., F.S.A.

THOMAS BROWN, Esq.

JOHN FIELD, Esq.

COLONEL CHARLES RICHARD FOX, M.P.

WILLIAM DEBONAIRE HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P.R.A.S.

JAMES COVE JONES, Esq., F.S.A.

CHARLES THOMAS NEWTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

WILLIAM DEVONSHIRE SAULL, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1845-6.

NOVEMBER 27, 1845.

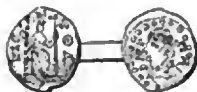
PROFESSOR WILSON, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The following Presents, received during the Recess, were announced and laid upon the table :—

A view of the Coinage of Scotland, with copious tables, lists, and descriptions ; illustrated with engravings of upwards of 350 coins. By John Lindsay, Esq. <i>Cork</i> , 1845.	PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR.
Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. 20. <i>Dublin</i> , 1845.	THE ACADEMY.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. No. 16. Part 1.	THE SOCIETY.
Journal of the British Archæological Association. No. 3. 1845.	THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
Die Typen Römischer Münzen. (On the types of Roman coins.) By Dr. Köhne. <i>Berlin</i> , 1845.	THE AUTHOR.
Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Tome 7, avec un atlas de 20 planches lithographiques. <i>Amiens et Paris</i> , 1845.	THE SOCIETY.
Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, de l'année 1844 ; Nos. 1, 2, de l'année 1845.	" "
Petit Glossaire, traduction de quelques mots financiers, esquisses de mœurs administratives, par M. Boucher de Perthes. 2 tom. <i>Paris</i> , 1835.	THE AUTHOR.
Nouvelles, par M. Boucher de Perthes. <i>Paris</i> , 1832.	" "
Romances, Ballades, et Légendes, par M. Boucher de Perthes. <i>Paris</i> , 1830.	" "
Le Marquise de Montalle. Comédie en cinq actes. Par M. Boucher de Perthes. <i>Paris</i> , 1820.	" "

- PRESENTED BY
- Satires, Contes, et Chansonnettes. Par M. }
 Boucher de Perthes. *Paris*, 1833. } THE AUTHOR.
- Mémoires de la Société royal d'émulation }
 d'Abbeville. 1841, 2, 3. } M. DE PERTHES, THE
 PRESIDENT.
- Das K. K. Münz- und Antiken- Kabinet be- }
 schrieben von Joseph Arneth. (Description }
 of the Imperial Cabinet of Coins and An- } THE AUTHOR.
 tiquities, by M. Arneth.) *Vienna*, 1845. }
- Teodora Ducaina Paleologhina, Piombo unico }
 inedito. Illustrazione di F. Carrara. *Vienna*, } „ „
 1840. }
- Twelve Swedish Coins PROFESSOR HOLMBOF.
- Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xx. THE ACADEMY.
- Engravings of two specimens of the ancient }
 ring money, found in the bogs of the South } ED. HOARE, ESQ.
 of Ireland. }
- A Satirical Medal of Pietro Aretino. W. SMETHERD, ESQ.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a small thin silver coin, weighing three grains, recently discovered by Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, with some common sceattas, in an extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery,



which has been cut through by the Ramsgate and Canterbury Railway. This curious and interesting little coin adds a new variety to the early Anglo-Saxon series, and is a link in the numismatic chain leading from the Roman to the Saxon coins. It exhibits on the obverse a diademed head, to the left, with traces of letters, two of which are DN. On the reverse will be recognized the seated figure so common upon the coins of the lower empire, with a portion of the accompanying inscription, VICTO. A. (*Victoria Augustorum*). Among other remarkable objects discovered by Mr. Rolfe in this cemetery are, a pair of scales, with weights formed out of Roman coins, which, Mr. Smith stated, he hoped to lay before the society at an early opportunity. A detailed account of the circumstances under which the above discoveries have been made is published in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. i. p. 242.

The Rev. J. Gunn exhibited, through Mr. C. R. Smith, a quantity of Roman coins, chiefly small brass, of the lower empire, found at Caister, and at Burgh Castle, near Great Yarmouth.

Mr. Pfister exhibited—

Denar. of Waiferius, Lombard Prince of Salerno, A.D. 861—876.

Gold Florin of Giovanni Bentivoglio, Lord of Bologna, struck 1494 to 1506.

Teston of Francis II., Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua, struck 1510—1519. The inscription on the reverse of this fine and rare coin is taken from Psalm cxxxix. "*Domine, probasti me et cognovisti me.*" The field represents the singular device of a melting pot surrounded by flames, out of which stand forth seven bars of gold (or silver) fastened together.

It happened in the year 1509 that the marquis was imprisoned by the Venetians, on suspicion of being in league with the French against them. The senate, however, convinced of his innocence, acquitted him, June 12, 1510. The coin was struck to commemorate that event.

DECEMBER 18, 1845.

Professor WILSON, President, in the Chair.

The following Present was announced:—

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1845, No. 3. } FROM THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a silver coin of Frederick, king of Naples, of the house of Aragon, 1496—1501.

Obv.—Royal crowned bust, in profile, to the right. † FEDERICVS· DEI· G· REX· SI· HIERV· (*Fredericus dei gratia Rex Siciliae Hierosolymæ*).

Behind the king's bust the letter T (which he believed alludes to the name of the mint master, Giovan Carlo Tramontano, who held the same office under the former king, Ferdinand II.*).

The reverse of this scarce coin represents a book in flames. † RECEDANT· VETERA. Of this type he gave the following illustration.

Shortly after King Ferdinand II. had returned to Naples, and had driven out the troops left by Charles VIII., king of France, he occupied

* Fusco, sulle monete dette Cinque, page 9.

himself in endeavouring to render his people happy, of which he was well capable, from the kindness of his heart and his good sense. Death prevented his fulfilling his intention. He expired September 7th, 1496, at the age of 27, after a reign of only twenty months; and having no children, he left Frederick, his uncle, his heir and successor to the throne of Naples.

This wise prince governed with justice and great clemency. He reconciled himself with the rebellious barons, not alone by a liberal pardon, but also by giving them back their confiscated fiefs. Previous to these acts of clemency, a book was one day presented to the king, in the presence of several of his ministers, which was said to contain the names of the principal part of the men of note charged with having conspired against the government. The king immediately ordered a fire to be lighted in the court-yard of the palace, and in presence of them all committed the book to the flames, with these words, "Let the past be forgotten;" and to that event the type of the coin alludes.

Mr. Pfister at the same time begged leave to address himself to the members of the Numismatic Society, for information whether there may perhaps exist a medal or coin the type of which may refer to a similar noble action of William III., king of England; namely, his reply to Charnock in 1696, who had acted as the medium of communication with persons in France, with a view to the restoration of the exiled family, and who offered to disclose to the king the names of those who had employed him. "I do not wish to hear them," said the king; and this (observes a historian) did more to repress discontents, and to soothe the violence of faction, than the subsequent executions in the reign of George I.*

Dr. Lee exhibited three medals, brought from Geneva: one on the establishment of the Peace Society, one on the erection of a monument to Calvin, and one with a bust of our Saviour.

Dr. Lee also read a communication from Mr. Drach, of 10, Castle Street, Bevis Marks, containing a description of a method of producing representations of coins in relief, on the same principle as stamps, for the purpose of illustrating Numismatic Books, as more distinct and striking

* No such medal is known to exist.

to the eye than engravings. It was remarked, that in Mr. Lindsay's late works, he had endeavoured to obtain the same object of greater distinctness, by the use of colour; the field of the plate being tinted, and the coin left white, or *vice versâ*.

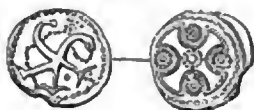
Mr. Birch made some observations on the coins of Caulonia.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a number of coins, forwarded for the inspection of the society by Thomas Wright, Esq.; they were obtained by Mr. Wright at Paris, where they had been taken at the barriers, in payment of duties, by the officers of the Octroi. Besides several liards of Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII., and many coins of the States of Germany, there were among them five Roman coins, affording a remarkable instance of money of remote antiquity circulating at the present day.

JANUARY 26, 1846.

Professor WILSON, President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited an unpublished Sceatta, found at Bittern, near Southampton, and belonging to Mrs. Stewart Hall.*



Obv.—A Dragon?

Rev.—Four semi-circles disposed in the form of a cross; a small circle in the centre.

Mr. Bergne observed that from the cruciform arrangement of the reverse, it is obvious that this coin was struck after the introduction of Christianity into Britain; and that the type of the reverse appears a link between the types of the Sceattæ engraved in Ruding, pl. 26, Nos. 13 and 14, and those of the pennies of Offa (Hawkins, Nos. 63 and 64).

Mr. Pfister exhibited from his series of mediæval imperial coins, those of the Emperor Frederick II., 1214—1250, consisting of twenty-one different specimens in gold and silver; the two largest coins in gold bearing a striking resemblance to the aureus and half-aureus of the Roman Emperors of the third century.

* The wood-cut has been supplied by the British Archæological Association.

Also, two coins struck by rivals of Frederick II. for the imperial throne. One, a bracteate coin of Henry Raspo, Count of Thuringia, in Saxony, who was elected Emperor at Würzburg, in 1246, through the intrigues of Pope Innocent IV. (Fieschi). In 1248, he was mortally wounded at the Siege of Ulm, and died at his castle of Wartburg, near Eisenach. The other, a Denar, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle, by William, Count of Holland, who was elected Emperor in 1248, in opposition to the excommunicated Frederick. William lost his life in the campaign of Friesland;—his horse breaking through the ice, he was slain by some Frisian peasants.

Mr. Pfister exhibited also a silver medal of the 16th century, representing the wife of a patrician of Nuremburg. From the inscription on the reverse of the medal, it appears that it was executed to commemorate her being the mother of no less than twenty children. The lady is represented at the age of sixty, and the execution of the bust is such as would do no discredit even to Albert Durer.

Mr. Powell communicated, through Mr. Cuff, a paper describing a pair of dies for a shilling of James I. with the Lis mint mark, lately discovered at Fingal, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a model of which, in sulphur, accompanied the communication. The surface of the dies appears to be in much better preservation than is usually the case in the few specimens of ancient dies which have been preserved to our time. The construction is peculiar. The reverse, instead of being on the surface of the lower iron, is engraved in a circle inscribed within a square which is sunk considerably below the surface. The obverse is engraved on the surface of the upper iron, which slides telescope-wise into the cavity of the lower iron. The object of this arrangement is to prevent the coin from shifting under the blows of the hammer, and becoming what is called double struck. These dies were accidentally discovered in a blacksmith's forge.

The Chairman remarked on the similarity of the old English dies to those used by the Indians, the Greeks, and the Romans. They were frequently too large for the piece of metal placed in them, so that only a part of the legends appeared upon the coin. He believed that, until the invention of the mill, there had been little improvement or change in the mode of striking, from the very earliest times.

Signor Carrara, of Dalmatia, was elected an Associate of the Society.

Mr. William Webster was balloted for, and elected into the Society.

Mr. C. R. Taylor (elected May 22, 1845) was admitted a Member of the Society.

FEBRUARY 26, 1846.

W. D. SAULL, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced :—

Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. 4. 1846.	} PRESENTED BY THE CENTRAL COM- MITTEE.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 16, Part 2.	
Bulletins de L'Academie Royale des Sciences et Belles Lettres de Bruxelles. Tome XI. Parties I. et II., 1844.	} THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Pfister exhibited two ecclesiastical Medals : one in bronze, of Melchior Phinzing, Provost of the Abbey of St. Alban, near Mayence, which was destroyed by the French towards the end of the last century ; the other in silver, of Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, Archbishop of Mayence. These medals are of the best period of the revival of art in Germany, and are worthy of being ranked with similar productions of Greek and Roman skill.

Mr. Pfister also exhibited a Denar of Conrad, Count of Hochstetten, Archbishop of Cologne from 1237 to 1261, the founder of the celebrated Cathedral.

Obv.—The Archbishop, barcheaded, seated on his episcopal throne, holding in each hand a flag ; possibly denoting his temporal as well as ecclesiastical power. CONRA . . . ELECT (Elector).

R.—A Church with towers, surrounded by a wall. SANCTA COLONIA.

Conrad crowned Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother to King Henry III., as King of the Romans, at Aix-la-Chapelle, May 28, 1257. The Archbishop had previously visited England, and taken the oath of fidelity to Richard, who presented him with a costly mitre.

Read, a list of 175 Roman coins, discovered in the year 1845 in the Caldwells or Black Grounds, the site of the Roman Station of Brinavis,

in the parish of Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire; now in the possession of the Rev. E. G. Walford, and Mr. Painter. The list was communicated by Mr. Walford, who forwarded some of the coins for the inspection of the Society. The list comprised coins in silver of Trajan, 2; Caracalla, 1; Julia Paula, 1; R. Concordia. The rest were of third brass. Among them were three of Carausius, and one of Quintillus; the bulk being of the Constantine family, and not remarkable either for type or preservation.

Read, a paper by Mr. Charles Dowse, descriptive of a specimen of a coin designed by him, with a view to supersede the use of inconveniently large coins of the inferior metals, or of inconveniently small coins in silver. Mr. Dowse remarked the vast disparity in bulk and weight between the same value of coin in the different metals. If a sovereign be exchanged for silver, the quantity of the latter metal exceeds the gold 56 times in bulk, and 37 times in weight. If the silver be exchanged for copper, the latter will exceed the gold 4312 times in bulk, and 2442 times in weight. The coin designed by Mr. Dowse for the purpose of remedying, in some measure, the inconvenient bulk of our copper currency, is a penny composed of a small silver centre piece, bearing on the obverse the head of the Queen, and on the reverse, the figure 1, value $\frac{7}{8}$ of a penny, set in a rim or outer circle of copper, value $\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny, the whole being of a size between that of the ordinary copper farthing and half-penny. The invention, therefore, offers a coin of a convenient size, and of a denomination in general use for postage and other purposes; while, as the silver centre is thinner than the copper circle in which it is set, and consequently protected from abrasion, it would be well calculated to endure circulation, and difficult to submit to the fraudulent process termed "sweating."

Mr. T. Peter Whelan was balloted for, and elected into the Society.

MARCH 26, 1846.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Mr. Bland exhibited 51 Roman small brass coins, found in ploughing near Great Bookham, in Surrey. They were chiefly of Gallienus, Salonina, Tetricus, and Victorinus; and exhibited no new type.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a bronze medal of Francis I., king of France, by Benvenuto Cellini.

Obv.—Bust of the king laureated, and in armour, holding a sceptre surmounted by a lily. FRANCISCVS I. FRANCORVM REX.

Rev.—The king on horseback, trampling on Fortune; behind, a rudder. FORTVNAM VIRTUTE DEVICIT. In the exergue BENVENVT. F.

Mr. Pfister observed that he was not aware of more than two other undoubtedly genuine specimens of this rare and beautiful medal, namely, one at Florence, and another at Geneva. There is a third specimen at Paris, which, however, Mr. Pfister does not consider to be the genuine work of Benvenuto Cellini.

Mr. Birch read a paper on the coins of Caulonia in Magna Grecia.

The obverse of the early incuse coins of Caulonia represents a naked figure with long hair, falling in regularly disposed curls on the neck, and bound by a fillet; the left hand stretched out, and holding a small figure in the attitude of running; the right hand elevated, and brandishing a laurel branch. In the area is generally a deer; to which, in some specimens, is added a swan. The larger figure is constant on the archaic coins, but the smaller figure is sometimes omitted, and its place supplied by a fillet or tunic thrown over the arm. The same general type, with modifications of arrangement and varieties of adjuncts, continues down to the cessation of the coinage of this town, which was destroyed prior to the year 388 B.C.

The type of these coins has, from time to time, engaged the attention of the most celebrated numismatists on the continent; and an elaborate analysis of its literary history has been given by M. Panofka, in the *Archäologische Zeitung* for October, 1843. The larger figure has been variously conjectured to represent either Dionysus, Apollo, Hercules, or the *ἔηρος* or people of Caulonia; and the adjuncts of the type have of course been as variously interpreted, in order to accommodate them to the different theories with regard to the principal figure. After recapitulating the ideas of preceding writers, M. Panofka conjectures that the larger figure represents a colossal statue of the divinity Apollo Hylates, who was

reverenced at Magnesia, and was connected with the particular ceremonies of lustration by olive branches there practised; and that the small figure represents the hero and founder of the town of Caulonia, Caulos, the son of the Amazon Clita.

Mr. Birch considers this conjecture as peculiarly ingenious, inasmuch as it gives the myth a local relation. He, however, states his reasons for preferring a different interpretation; and suggests that the figures represent Apollo pursuing the young Hermes, after the theft committed by him upon Apollo, while the latter was absent from the castle of Adinetus with Hymenæus.

The paper is published in full in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, No. XXX. page 163.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited casts of two sceattæ, discovered at York, which had been sent to the British Archæological Association by Mr. Bateman, jun., of Youlgrave, Derbyshire.

The one resembles fig. 8, pl. 26, of Ruding. The other, of which a representation is here given, exhibits on the obverse what appears



to be a barbarous copy of the full-faced figures on the Byzantine coins; on either side is a cross. The reverse resembles that of fig. 26, pl. 2, of Ruding, which, it will be observed, is a very rare variety of sceatta. What renders this coin the more remarkable, is the alleged fact of its being in gold. Mr. Smith observed, that though there seemed every reason to believe this assertion, it would of course be necessary to verify it by an inspection of the coin itself.

APRIL 23, 1846.

PROFESSOR WILSON, President, in the Chair.

The following Present was announced:—

Annuaire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences et
Belles Lettres de Bruxelles, 11^{me} Année

PRESENTED BY

THE ACADEMY.

Read, a paper by Lieutenant Alexander Cunningham, in which he seeks to explain some of the monograms found upon the Grecian coins of Ariana and India. After reciting the unsuccessful attempts of various numismatic writers to explain the monograms found on Greek coins, and the abandonment, on the part of others, of all endeavours to arrive at their signification, he confutes the notion put forth by Bayer, in his *Historia Regni Græcorum Bactriani*, that the monograms were intended to record a date; and states his reasons for considering them to refer for the most part to the mints, or towns where the coins were struck. An extensive table of monograms is annexed to the paper, many of which are illustrated and explained at length. Lieutenant Cunningham's essay is published, with a plate of the monograms, in No. XXXI. of the Numismatic Chronicle.

The President communicated the substance of a paper received from Mr. Thomas, on the subject of the Coins of the Kings of Delhi.

MAY 26, 1846.

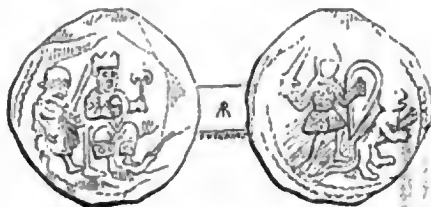
JOHN B. BERONE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Present was announced :—

Histoire Numismatique de la Révolution Belge,	} PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR.
par M. Guioth, Livraisons 3, 4, 9, 10.	

Mr. Pfister exhibited—

- 1.—A Denar of Otho V. (surnamed the Great), Duke of Bavaria, 1180—1183.



On the obverse of this rare and interesting coin, is represented the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, crowned and seated, having his right hand placed on his breast, and holding in his left a sceptre surmounted by a lily. Near the emperor, to the right, stands the figure of Otho of Wittelsbach in the office of standard-bearer (*signifer*) to the emperor on great solemnities, holding a sword.

The reverse shews a warrior in helmet and coat of mail, armed with a sword and a kite-shaped shield, chasing a lion. The lion is intended to represent Henry the lion, duke of Brunswick and Saxony, and also lord of Bavaria, who was outlawed and banished by the Emperor Frederick, in 1180. He fled to England, where he was well received by King Henry II., who gave him his daughter Matilda in marriage. From this marriage, the present royal house of Great Britain traces its descent. After the flight of Henry of Brunswick, Otho of Wittelsbach was created duke of Bavaria, by the emperor, in acknowledgment of important services rendered in Italy. This event has been lately commemorated by a fresco painting in the *Hofgarten* at Munich.

The fabric of the coin is remarkable, as indicating a transition from the bracteate to the usual hammered coins of Europe during the middle ages; and its characteristic type exhibits an attempt to hand down to posterity, after the manner of classical times, the memory of important historical facts, by means of commemorative devices on the current money.

2. A fine bronze medal and two bas reliefs, by the eminent Italian artist Valerio Belli (Valerio Vicentino), 1478—1546, bearing his name VALERIVS VICENTINVS F.

3. A fine Venetian medal in silver, by an unknown artist.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited several coins of the Emperor Carausius, in third brass, which had been lately discovered near Rouen, and had passed into the possession of Mr. Joseph Curt, who had kindly permitted them to be laid before the Society. The portraits on them all differed considerably from that ordinarily found on the coins of this emperor, being more in the style of the coins of Maximianus, and of preceding emperors.

The following coin offers a new legend.

Obv.—IMP. C. CARAVSIUS AVG. Head of Carausius to the right, with radiated crown.

Rev.—EGVITAS (*sic*) MVNDI. A woman standing, holding scales in her right hand, and a cornucopiæ in her left.

Mr. Smith stated, that having mentioned the type of this coin to Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, the latter was led to examine the numerous coins of Carausius in his possession, and discovered among them another specimen of the same legend, which on comparison appears to be from the same die.

A specimen of the quarter florin of Edward III., stated to have been lately found in a miscellaneous lot in the shop of a dealer in old gold and silver, was also exhibited by Mr. Smith.

Obv.—EDWR. R. ANGL. Z FRANC. D'HIB.

Rev.—EXALTABITAR (*sic*) IN GLORIA. Type as in Ruding, Plate 1, No. 1, of gold coins.

It is remarkable that the specimen of this coin, of which only two or three are known, engraved in Ruding, if correctly represented in the plate referred to, also contains a blunder in the legend of the reverse, which reads EXADTABITVR.

Read, a list of Roman coins found near Castor, at various times from 1820 to 1836, but chiefly from April to October 1844, during the construction of the Blisworth and Peterborough railway. They comprise specimens in first, second, and third brass, and in billon, from Nero to Arcadius. The following are the only remarkable ones.

ANTONINUS PIUS. *Rev.*—IVNONI SISPITAE. Æ. 1.

FAUSTINA SEN. *Rev.*—AVGVSTA. Æ. 1. This coin is remarkable, as, although it has an incuse reverse, the type is complete.

CARAVSIUS. *Rev.*—... G II PARTH. Æ. 3. A centaur marching to the left, in his right hand a rudder; in his left, a wreath.

CARAVSIUS. A billon coin with *Rev.*—PAX AVGGG.

A coin of William I, or II. of the Pax type (Hawkins, No. 241) was exhibited.

Obs.—PILLELM REX II.

Rev.—SIMIER ON CNTI. (Canterbury). The portrait on this coin is fuller and shorter than in the type referred to, and more like that on the type No. 246. The reading of the obverse differs from that generally occurring on the coins of this type, by the addition of the two strokes after REX, which, however, cannot be considered as numerals, but either as the commencement of the word ANGLORVM, or as having no meaning, and added merely to fill up the space in the legend.

Mr. Tovey and Mr. Wilkinson were appointed auditors of the accounts of the Society for the session 1845-6.

Mr. F. W. Fairholt (elected June 19th, 1845), was admitted a member of the Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

JULY 9, 1846.

PROFESSOR WILSON, President, in the chair.

THE Report of the Council was read, as follows:—

The Council of the Numismatic Society, at this its ninth Anniversary, have to submit the following Report of its proceedings and progress during the past year.

The Society has lost by death, since the last Annual Meeting, one member, Mr. Bradfield of Winchester; and one foreign associate, Mr. Millingen of Florence. Mr. Bradfield was a zealous local antiquary, and a lover of archæological pursuits generally, though not known to be a collector of coins as a specific branch of study.

The name of James Millingen must be familiar to every member of

the Numismatic Society. He was born in this country of foreign parents, and was educated at Westminster. His father, who had himself been a merchant in Batavia, destined him for commercial pursuits: but the bias of his mind from childhood was towards the study of archæology; and this bias was strengthened by the opportunities which he enjoyed in his youth, of unrestricted access to the valuable collections of Mr. Towneley and Mr. Cracherode. After a time he relinquished the occupation which had been assigned him by his friends, and devoted himself to the more congenial pursuit of the investigation and illustration of the works of ancient art, and in particular of the fictile vases of antiquity, and of Greek coins. Though a most acute and discriminating writer on numismatic science, his works, devoted specifically to that branch of archæology, are not of great extent. Their interest and value, however, are such as to place them in the first rank of numismatic writings, and to make it a subject of regret that he did not undertake some more extensive and systematic work on Greek coins. His numismatic works consist chiefly of—A Description of certain Greek Coins, published at Rome, in 1812;—a Medallie History of Napoleon, published at London and Paris, in 1819, with a Supplement added in 1821; A Description of Unedited Coins in Collections in Great Britain, published in 1831; A Sylloge of Unedited Coins of Greek Cities and Kings, published in 1837; and Considerations on the Numismatics of Ancient Italy, published at Florence, in 1841. Mr. Millingen had for many years past resided at Florence, and died there last summer, at the time when he was meditating a journey to England.

The number of resignations and secessions during the past year, is eight; and the two following members have been elected:—

Mr. William Webster.

Mr. T. P. Whelan.

Signor Francesco Carrara, of Dalmatia, has been elected a Foreign Associate.

The numerical state of the Society is as follows :—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members } June, 1845 }	55	75	1	46	177
Since elected	—	2	—	1	3
<hr/>					
	55	77	1	47	180
Deceased	—	1	—	1	2
Resigned or withdrawn	3	5	—	—	8
<hr/>					
Present number	52	71	1	46	170

Annexed is a statement of the finances of the Society, prepared by the Treasurer, and audited by Mr. Wilkinson, one of the Auditors appointed for that purpose at the last meeting; the other Auditor, Mr. Tovey, having been prevented from attending by indisposition.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 20, 1845, to June 25, 1846.

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER. *Cr.*

1846.	£	s.	d.	1846.	£	s.	d.
To cash paid Messrs. Wertheimer and Co. for 150 Copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 31	60	0	0	By Balance from last year	113	19	11
To ditto paid ditto for printing	7	14	6	By Annual Contributions	81	18	0
To ditto paid Mr. Wilkinson for one year's rent of the Society's Rooms, to Midsummer 1846	30	0	0	By one Composition, (B. Botfield, Esq., M.P.)	12	12	0
To ditto paid ditto for firing, and for Coffee at the meetings of the Society	3	13	0	By Admissions fees	8	8	0
To ditto paid for books	1	4	0	By Payments for the Numismatic Chronicle	19	0	0
To ditto paid for candles 3s. 6d. and hire of lamps £3 6s. 6d.	3	10	0	By half year's dividend on £135 18 8, 3 per cent. Consols, due July 5, 1845	2	0	9
To ditto paid for attendance at meetings, etc.	6	5	0	By ditto on £161 6 8, ditto, due Jan. 5, 1846	2	8	4
To ditto paid for postage, carriage & messengers	4	16	10				
To ditto paid for stationery	0	2	0				
To ditto paid the Collector for poundage	5	5	0				
To ditto paid for the purchase of £25 8s. Consols, being the amount of two Compositions for annual contributions	25	4	0				
Balance at Bankers'	147	14	4				
	92	12	8				
	£240	7	0				
							£240 7 0

The Council would again respectfully point out to those Members who reside in the country, how much they may assist the officers of the society, by the punctual remittance of their annual contributions to the Treasurer. The Council are anxious to avoid the accumulation of arrears; but without the co-operation of the members at large, it will not be possible for them to do so, whatever diligence may be used in collecting.

It is with pleasure that the Council state that some progress has been made towards reducing the arrear in the issue of the Numismatic Chronicle, to which allusion was made in their last year's report. Four numbers have appeared since the last anniversary. The council are given to understand that a fifth will very shortly be published; and they trust that five numbers will again be given in the course of the ensuing year, so as to complete all that will be due to the subscribers.

The following papers have been read at the meetings of the society.

An account of Roman Coins discovered in 1844, on the site of the Roman Station of Brenavis, in the parish of Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. E. Gibbs Walford.

An account of a pair of dies for a shilling of James I, recently discovered at Fingal, in Yorkshire, by Mr. Powell.

A paper by Mr. Charles Dowse, descriptive of a coin designed by him, and intended to supersede the use of inconveniently large copper or small silver coins.

A paper by Mr. Birch, on the Coins of Caulonia.

A paper by Lieutenant Alexander Cunningham, entitled, An Attempt to explain some of the Monograms found upon the Grecian Coins of Ariana and India.

Various communications from Mr. Pfister, illustrative of rare Italian and German mediæval coins and medals in his collection.

The Society is indebted to its Members and Friends for the following donations.

The Royal Irish Academy,	The Publications of the Society.
The Royal Asiatic Society,	Ditto ditto.
The British Archaeological Association,	Ditto ditto.
The Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Brussels,	Ditto ditto.
The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy,	Ditto ditto.
The Royal Society of Emulation of Abbeville,	Ditto ditto.
Mr. Lindsay,	His work, entitled "A View of the Coinage of Scotland."
Dr. Kühne,	An Essay on the Types of Roman coins.
M. Boucher de Perthes,	His various publications.
M. Guioth,	Numismatic History of the Belgian Revolution.
Professor Arneth,	Description of the Imperial Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities at Vienna.
Professor Holmboe,	Twelve Swedish coins.
Mr. Hoare,	Prints of two specimens of gold ring money, found in bogs in the South of Ireland.
Mr. W. Shepherd,	A satirical medal of Pietro Aretino.

Before concluding their report, the Council would notice some Numismatic Works which have appeared in this country within the last twelve months.

Mr. Lindsay's View of the Coinage of Scotland is a work of much utility and value. The learned author has devoted great industry and patience to the collection of materials from the various public and private cabinets in the United Kingdom, and has displayed much

judgment and acumen in the deductions which he has drawn from them. The work will doubtless supersede the prior publications of Snelling and Cardonnel. The former, like every thing published by Snelling, shews throughout the practical numismatist, but is imperfect and unsatisfactory, in consequence of the small share of attention which had been in his time devoted to the subject of Scottish coins. The plates in Cardonnel's book are so wretchedly done, that they are rather caricatures than representations of the coins. The drawings for the numerous plates which illustrate Mr. Lindsay's work, were made either from the coins themselves, or from casts communicated by his friends; and their accuracy may be relied upon.

Mr. Haigh of Leeds has published an essay on the numismatic history of the kingdom of the East Angles, illustrated by five plates containing most accurate and beautifully engraved representations (from his own drawings), of nearly sixty rare and unpublished coins. Every person conversant with Anglo-Saxon coins is aware of the peculiar difficulty and uncertainty which exist as to the appropriation and chronology of many of the coins presumed to belong to the East Anglian series. Mr. Haigh, in discussing this doubtful portion of our numismatic history, and in bringing together a larger number of specimens than have ever before been presented at one view, has rendered good service to the study, and has furnished important materials and data for the researches of others. It is to be hoped that the tract may have a circulation sufficiently extensive, to induce Mr. Haigh to go on with the publication of his remarks on the other branches of the Anglo-Saxon series, for which he has long been collecting materials.

Mr. Akerman, one of our Honorary Secretaries, has lately completed a volume, the first of a series intended to comprise an account of the coins of the ancient world, on the basis of the plan proposed by Pellerin, and matured by Eckhel in his *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*. The volume in question includes the coins of Hispania, Gallia, and Britannia; and will be followed by a volume on the coins of Italy and Sicily. It contains descriptions of very many coins hitherto unpublished, and is illustrated by twenty-four plates, comprising upwards of 320 specimens.

The Council cannot refrain from mentioning on the present occasion, that the *Prix de Numismatique* has recently been awarded to Mr. Akerman by the French Institute, for the new edition of his work on the Coins of the Romans relating to Britain; feeling assured that the members of the Society will regard this honourable tribute of approbation conferred upon one of their officers, as a subject for just congratulation to themselves, as well as to Mr. Akerman himself.

The Report was received, and ordered to be printed.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year; and the Scrutineers appointed by the meeting having reported the result, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—

President.

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, ESQ., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

Vice Presidents.

THE LORD ALBERT DENISON CONYNTHAM, F.S.A.

JAMES DODSLEY CUFF, ESQ., F.S.A.

Treasurer.

JOHN BRODRIBB BERGNE, ESQ., F.S.A.

Secretaries.

THE REV. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

JAMES COVE JONES, ESQ., F.S.A.

Foreign Secretary.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, ESQ., F.S.A.

Librarian.

HUGH WELCH DIAMOND, ESQ., F.S.A.

Members of the Council.

SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq., F.S.A.

THOMAS BROWN, Esq.

JOHN BRUMELL, Esq.

FREDERICK W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.

JOHN FIELD, Esq.

WILLIAM DEBONAIRE HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

WALTER HAWKINS, Esq., F.S.A.

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P.R.A.S.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

HENRY LAYCOCKE TOVEY, Esq.

WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT VAUX, Esq., F.S.A.



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